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23-27330

*Rhode Island. Office of commissioner of labor.*

**State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations**

# **SOME ASPECTS**

of the

## **POPULATION OF PROVIDENCE**



By  
**LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE, Ph. D.**  
Special Agent  
**Rhode Island Bureau of Labor**

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**PROVIDENCE**  
**E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, PRINTERS**  
**1921**

*Monograph*



1923 Jan. 8, 1924-

HB 3527  
Pg A 5  
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### NOTE

In large part the information, upon which the tables of this report are based, was obtained from the statistics gathered by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island. Assistance was rendered by officials of the various organizations mentioned in the report, as well as by the Providence Police Department and by several manufacturing organizations of the city.

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## COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF RHODE ISLAND'S POPULATION.

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The population of Rhode Island, as shown by the State census of 1915, presents nearly as diverse elements as may be found in any portion of the United States. An intense industrialism within a small geographical area has been the cause of the congregation of representatives of nearly every European and of many Oriental lands within the bounds of Rhode Island. Just as in other portions of the United States a study of the population-figures for a period of years reveals the transference of the emphasis upon northern European stocks to those of the Slavic and Mediterranean peoples. At the same time it is seen by the figures for native born persons who have foreign born fathers that this shift for Rhode Island has been fairly recent. For instance, while the poll of 1915 shows that as a single group the immigrant Italians outnumber any other group (unless there are excepted those born in Great Britain and the non-French Canadians), yet native born persons with Italian fathers are out-numbered by the Irish as well as by those from Great Britain and non-French Canada.

Aside from the Italians the French form the largest single group of non-English speaking immigrants to Rhode Island. The term "French," as used in the tables, includes persons born in Canada, France and Belgium; the number born in Europe is very small, so that "French" practically means Canadian French. The French Canadian population of Rhode Island has long been large, a fact emphasized by the number of persons with fathers born in Canada. In fact it was not until the census of 1915 that the French group lost its numerical supremacy among the language groups (non-English)

and took second place to the Italian group; as it is, the French stock considerably out-numbers the Italian stock.

Among other interesting features of Rhode Island's population elements is the fact that there is a comparatively small number of representatives from northern continental Europe. Neither the German nor the Scandinavian group is large, although of the two divisions the latter is considerably the more numerous. Throughout the United States as a whole, German stock forms about 10 per cent. of the total population, but in Rhode Island it is less than 2 per cent. The discrepancy in the case of the Scandinavians is not so marked but is nevertheless notable. Such a situation is probably explained by the fact that Rhode Island emphasizes manufactures and commerce rather than agriculture, and there has been a tendency on the part of Teutonic immigrants to seek the more predominantly agricultural regions, especially those of the north Middle West.

While the Mediterranean stock in Rhode Island is largely Italian, one other country affords a considerable addition to the population. The Portuguese have in late years been reaching New England in ever increasing numbers and Rhode Island has come in for a goodly share. If both the Italians and Portuguese are not reckoned in the Mediterranean list there is little left, for there are very few Greeks and Spain has a negligible representation. In Rhode Island the Portuguese are found for the most part along the waterfront and are most numerous in Providence and Newport, although such towns as Warren, Bristol, and Barrington contain a goodly sprinkling of them.

A steadily growing contingent from Turkey in Asia, found almost entirely in Providence county, is made up largely of Armenians and Syrians. These people seek the centers of population; only a negligible number can be found outside of Providence, Central Falls, Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

A more detailed study of the population elements of Rhode Island appears in the tables wherein there is first an analysis of native and foreign born, and native and foreign stocks; secondly, figures showing

these groups by countries of birth; and lastly, figures by larger groups according to racial composition.

In using these figures it has to be remembered that the term *foreign stock* is here used to include both foreign born and those born in this country but with foreign born father for any specified group. Even this classification may be misleading, for a second native born generation may display quite as alien characteristics as a second generation. For instance, we may have an Italian whose father was born in the United States but who has been reared in an Italian section; in spite of public schools and other agencies this man may display the traits commonly attributed to Italians quite as much as one born in Italy but brought to America at an early age. On the other hand the son of an Englishman would be reckoned among those of foreign stock and yet there are few who would be able to distinguish him from a descendant of seventeenth century Puritans.

As used in the following tables *foreign stock* is not taken to mean just what the same term does in the reports of the Federal Census of 1910; there the classification was made by language groups as well as by country of birth, but the figures compiled from the returns of the State census do not allow this distinction to be made. Nevertheless, if certain facts are kept in mind when the tables are used there will be little difficulty. For instance it is not altogether accurate when we say that foreign stock means those who are foreign born together with those who are born in this country but with a foreign born father. There is a slight difference between the number of foreign born fathers and foreign born mothers in every group, thus indicating intermarriage between native born and foreign born, as well as between different racial groups. The discrepancy is, however, so small in comparison with the total number that a sufficiently clear picture of racial conditions is presented in most cases. The intermarriage of foreign born and native born of *different stock*, especially when the stocks are not English speaking, occurs so infrequently as to be practically negligible.

A further caution needs to be given in connection with the use of terms. Where *Germanic* is used, it indicates persons born in Germany, Austria, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, and Finland, but this gives no notion of the large number of Jews included. Since there was no enumeration according to language (mother-tongue), but only according to country of birth, all Hebrews are noted as born in Russia, Poland, Austria, or whatever the country may be; consequently, for instance, where the term *Polish* or *Poland* is found it includes both Poles and Jews. A partial check upon this inaccuracy is obtained by a comparison with the figures of the Federal Census of 1910, where a tabulation was attempted according to mother-tongue, as well as by country of birth. Such a comparison yields the following results:

1910.	Total Foreign Stock.	Foreign Born.	Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
Polish.....	10,678	7,037	3,641
Hebrew and Yiddish.....	12,106	7,548	4,558
1915.	Total Foreign Stock.	Foreign Born.	Native Born with Foreign Born Fathers.
Poland (Austrian-German, Russian).....	15,693	9,489	6,204
Russia (excluding Poland).....	13,804	7,715	6,089

In like manner, where Russia is given as the country of birth, it is impossible to know whether the individuals enumerated were Slavs (Poles) or Hebrews. A check, however, is obtained by using the above tables and noting that, in 1910, 52.3 per cent. of all giving Russia, including Russian Poland, as the country of birth also gave Hebrew or Yiddish as the mother-tongue. Moreover, the 1910 census showed that the number of Slavs, exclusive of Poles, in Rhode Island was small; the chief groups being, by mother-tongue, 858 Letts and Lithuanians, 226 Ruthenians, 66 Bulgarians, and 59



Slovenians. From these facts it is possible to conclude that, of those giving Poland as the country of birth, about one-third are Poles and the rest Jews; those who report Russia (excluding Poland) as the country of birth are nearly all Hebrew.

Wherever the term *Scandinavian* has been used in the tables it comprises those born in Finland as well as Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes. Furthermore in this connection, it is to be noted that the Swedes alone of the Scandinavians afford any considerable portion of the total. Over 90 per cent. of all Scandinavians in Rhode Island are Swedes.

The table for foreign stocks, as differentiated from foreign born only, is presented because a very incomplete, and indeed, inaccurate impression is gained if one judges alone from the number of foreign born. Particularly among people whose native tongue is not English is it found that the native born children of foreign born parents present quite as great a problem as do the foreign born themselves. Furthermore, it is with and through the children of aliens that the most effective work of assimilation is accomplished. It would be, then, entirely misleading, to say that the population of Woonsocket, for example, is made up of 23,889 persons born in the United States and 16,186 born abroad, for of those born in the United States 15,172 have foreign born fathers, while the mothers are, with few exceptions, of the same racial group as fathers and the majority of them are foreign born as well. Consequently it gives a decidedly more accurate impression to state that 78.1 per cent. of the population of Woonsocket is foreign stock, than to say that 40.3 per cent. is foreign born. Some, even many, of the 37.8 per cent who have foreign born fathers are truly assimilated into our social fabric, others are in the process of assimilation, while still others have the whole course to run.

### ELEMENTS IN THE POPULATION OF PROVIDENCE.

Providence, as the largest urban center in Rhode Island, presents some interesting divergences from the State as a whole in connection

with the foreign born population and the total foreign stock. Taking first the topic of the foreign born alone, it is seen that while in the State the largest single homogeneous group—that of British and non-French Canadian birth—leads all the others, in Providence the Italians form the largest unit. In the State 42,723 persons were born in Great Britain and Canada (non-French), 7.3 per cent. of the total population; in Providence 16,229 persons or 6.6 per cent. of the total has this nativity. In other words, if the persons of this group were scattered proportionately throughout the whole State according to governmental units there would be a larger proportion in Providence than is now the case.

The large Italian group in Providence is indicated both by the actual number, 20,563 born in Italy, and by the large percentage (8.3 per cent.) of the total population which this number forms. Providence, with 41.6 per cent. of the population of the State, has 60.6 per cent. of all Italian born, or 20,563 out of 33,802. The number of Italian born, in fact, exceeds that of all the other groups together if the British, non-French Canadian and Irish groups are omitted.

Persons born in Ireland (27,044) form 4.6 per cent. of the total population of the State, but those in Providence (14,586) are 5.8 per cent. of the whole. The Irish, then, form the second largest group of foreign born in the city. If the Irish and British are combined in one estimate, together they outnumber the Italian born, but only by a small margin, 10.8 per cent. as against 8.3 per cent.

Perhaps one of the most striking comparisons comes in connection with the French Canadians, French and Belgians, which are properly classed together on linguistic and ethnic grounds. For the State this group stands third in order of magnitude, being outnumbered only by the British and non-French Canadians and Italians. Those born in France and Belgium are together but a very small portion of the total number, so that essentially the term French as applied to the population elements in Rhode Island means Canadian French. This French group gives 5.3 per cent. of the

State's population, but it forms but 1.7 per cent. of the population of Providence. When one compares the very small proportion of French in Providence with the large proportion in Woonsocket, for example, the comparison becomes more striking. Woonsocket not only has more than twice as many French as Providence has, but this group forms about one-fourth (24.4 per cent.) of Woonsocket's total population.

No other particularly noticeable disparity between elements of population in the State and in Providence appear except in the case of the Jews. The bulk of the Hebrew element congregates in the larger centers of population and for Rhode Island this means especially in Providence.

**Foreign Stock.**—The figures for the foreign born population convey only a vague idea of the actual situation unless they are compared with those for the total foreign stock. As it was noted above, for this study foreign stock has been taken to include both those who were born abroad and those who, although themselves born in the United States, have fathers born abroad. The foreign born population of Providence is 32.5 per cent. of the total (as against 31.2 per cent. for the whole State); the foreign stock in Providence forms 65.3 per cent. of the 247,660 persons enumerated in 1915, while the foreign stock of the State is 63.3 per cent. of the total number of persons. A comparison of the foreign born and the foreign stock under the various groups not only discloses more clearly the actual situation but it also affords a glimpse of the change in the trend of immigration. At the present time the largest foreign stock is that of the Irish, who form 17.3 per cent. of the total population of the city (as against 13.6 per cent. in the State), but the Italian stock is pressing this leadership hard. Although only one-tenth of the State's population is of Italian stock, that stock accounts for 15 per cent. of Providence's population, leaving to the Irish a lead of less than two and one-half per cent.

Taking the figures of the 1910 census and comparing them with the 1915 figures it is seen that even this small numerical superiority

of the Irish appears in danger of being lost. In 1910 the number of Irish born persons in Providence was greater by over a thousand than the number in 1915, while the number of those born in Italy rose in five years from 17,305 to 20,563, an increase of 3,258 or nearly 19 per cent. Although, when the census of 1915 was taken, the exodus of Italians on account of the war had not been carried to the point it later reached, if the census had been taken a few months earlier, the increase would have been greater than 19 per cent. Conversely if the census had been taken a year later (1916) it would be shown that the number of Italians born abroad would be smaller than that found in 1915.

The increasingly Southern European complexion of the population of Providence is further shown by the increase in the number of persons of Portuguese birth, including not only those of Portugal proper but those of the Cape Verde and Azores Islands. In 1910 there were enumerated as Portuguese 2,190 persons; five years later this number had increased to 3,737, an absolute increase of 1,547, or 70 per cent. While the number itself seems insignificant when compared with that of the Italians, the percentage of increase is notable. The Portuguese in 1915 formed 1.6 per cent. of the foreign born, and 2.4 per cent. of the foreign stock in Providence. The census of 1920 will doubtless show a continuation of this increase at something like the same rate, for of the present immigration destined for Rhode Island a very large proportion continues to be Portuguese, while of those coming directly to the port of Providence practically all are Portuguese.

Among the other groups which afford a considerable portion of the foreign stock of Providence must be noted the Jews. While the enumerators, in taking the census of 1915, did not classify according to race or mother-tongue, it is possible to arrive at an approximate estimate by other means. On the basis of the figures for foreign born white males, twenty years of age and over, where religious affiliation is noted, it is discovered that somewhat more than one-half (about 54 per cent.) of those born in Russia were of the Jewish faith and the

rest were nearly all Catholics. Applying the ratio to the total number of those enumerated as born in Russia, it is possible to obtain a sufficiently accurate notion of the racial situation. Furthermore, the general enumeration made a distinction between those born in Poland and those born in Russia. Taking both these factors we may state that approximately all those noted as born in Russia (outside of Poland) were Jews, while those born in Poland were about half Poles and half Jews. Practically all those born in Roumania were Jews; about 40 per cent. of those born in Austria and a small portion of those born in Germany were likewise of Jewish blood. On the basis of this estimate the number of Hebrews in Providence was, at the time of the 1915 enumeration, about 8,250 (see Table X) or 3.2 per cent. of the total population. Jewish stock would mean at least twice this number. However, it is to be remembered that there is no group of people which clings so tenaciously to its religious and social customs as does the Hebrew, hence it is not improper to class in this group at least a portion of the second generation born in the United States, thus swelling the numbers to some extent.

The Scandinavian group in Providence is small; furthermore, this element increases very slowly. While the census in 1915 shows a total of 4,030 persons born in Scandinavian countries, and most of these in Sweden, it also shows that there were 3,060 persons born in the United States who had fathers born in Scandinavian countries. The total Scandinavian stock amounts to 2.9 per cent. of the total population.

The German element is smaller than the Scandinavian, and it is proportionately decreasing. In 1910 there was a slightly larger number of persons living in Providence who had been born in Germany than was the case in 1915, while the native born of German born fathers exceeded the number of German born by about 50 per cent. Altogether the German stock forms but about 2 per cent. of the city's population.

Turkey in Asia has during the past five years been contributing more liberally to our polyglot population than in former years. In

1910 there were enumerated 1,751 persons born in the Asiatic portion of the Porte's domains; in 1915 this number had increased to 2,123. Absolutely these figures are small, for the total foreign stock of this group makes but 1.1 per cent. of the whole population; the rate of increase is significant, however, of the changed immigration conditions which the United States as whole has been experiencing during the past generation. The Armenians and a few Syrians form the greater portion of this group, although there are scattering remnants of other ethnic groups, for instance, a few European Turks and some Kurds.

**Distribution of the Foreign Stocks.**—A glance at Table IX shows that no portion of the city has a monopoly of foreign stock. Wards three and nine, however, have the largest proportion of foreign born, and remembering that foreign stock in each case will represent approximately twice the number of foreign born, it is not hard to perceive that those two wards are predominantly foreign so far as racial antecedents are concerned. The other eight wards have about the same proportion of native and foreign stock as the average for the city as a whole. It is furthermore noticeable that, in all but wards one, two, and three, the relative number of foreign born has decreased between 1910 and 1915. The change is scarcely great enough to allow one to believe that the "immigration problem" is about to disappear of itself, for the decrease is slight at best, and is almost equalized by the increase in the wards where the trend is in the other direction. Nevertheless, in the light of the volume of immigration of the past years, this decrease is significant; just how significant cannot be determined until it can be seen whether it is a temporary phenomenon or whether it marks the crest of the wave in the movement of peoples. Where the members of a foreign born group mingle with the native population at large and do not cluster in restricted areas populated wholly or almost entirely by their own racial kind, there arises no particular problem of assimilation, provided the incoming is not so large as to swamp the native group by very weight of numbers. Such a scattering will and has come when

the foreign element represents a civilization similar to or at least not markedly dissimilar from that which is indigenous. Language is, perhaps, the greatest single cultural factor which unites or dissevers peoples. Identity of tongue is the first passport to sympathetic understanding, while there is no bar so potent, between individuals or between groups, as that of unlike speech. It is not surprising, then, that we find in Providence such nationalities as the English, Irish, and Scotch scattered about without any noticeable congregating in localized districts. So, too, the Germans and Scandinavians, even though they speak a language unlike that of the native population, represent a culture essentially like that of other Northern European countries. There are, consequently, no Irish or Swedish aggregations of such extent or nature that they can in any wise be called "colonies."

Such is not the case with the large groups from other portions of Europe and the comparatively small representation from Asia Minor. There are "colonies" of Italians, Poles, Portuguese, Armenians, Syrians, and Jews. Such colonizing is indicated somewhat by the figures of Table XII, where the foreign born population is shown by wards; but ward lines are not respected by people when seeking a place to live, hence it is necessary to specify with more detail in what these colonies consist.

**Italians.**—The Italians in Providence are to be found for the most part in four large colonies and one small colony; one might say that Providence has two Italian cities, a village, and a hamlet. The most extensive group is on Federal Hill; there, in a region bounded approximately by Broadway, Tobey street, West Exchange street, and Aborn street, are over 10,000 foreign born Italians, who, with those of foreign parentage, total over 18,000, or about half the Italian stock in the city. In the North End are two colonies. One of these occupies the region between Silver Spring avenue and Smithfield avenue on one side, and the river on the other. The second group is found in an irregularly shaped area bounded by Douglas avenue, Hawkins street, Cornwallis street, Cheshire street, Sussex street to

Clym street, and down Douglas avenue to Eaton street; the line follows the grounds of the city hospital back to Eaton street and then continues to the city line, leaving out a section bounded by Sharon, Walton and Meridan streets. Another group is in the Silver Lake district running over into the city of Cranston. The boundary of this colony follows approximately the line of Mercy, Harlam, and Barrows streets, Pocasset avenue and Union avenue, to Laurel Hill avenue. In the fifth ward there is a little colony in the neighborhood of Globe and Borden streets, with scattering families in the vicinity of the Rhode Island Hospital and Eddy street.

**Jews.**—While the Jews do not congregate in well defined districts to any such extent as do the Italians, nevertheless there are three sections of the city which may be in some sense called Jewish colonies. Two of these lie close together; one is east and west of Benefit street from about Olney street to Bowen street; it extends to North Main street on one side and to Jenkes, Halsey and Prospect streets on the other. The second group occupies a rather compact area bounded by Candace, Orms and Black streets and Chalkstone avenue. The third group is in the fifth ward between Dudley, Plain and Public streets and Prairie avenue. On both sides of South Main street between College street and Power street the population is largely Jewish.

**Poles.**—The largest Polish district is in Olneyville. While Poles are to be found scattered about the whole Olneyville region, the bulk of this group is in an area bounded by Magnolia, Whitehall, Sterling, Atwood and Plainfield streets. Small colonies are also found in the fifth ward in the vicinity of Blackstone and Robinson streets, where they intermingle with the Jews; along Randall street in the second ward; in Hedley, Walling and Palmer streets, and between Chalkstone avenue and the railroad freight yard, in the third ward.

**Portuguese.**—In considering the Portuguese, the well-defined division between white and colored Portuguese must be noted. These two groups not only differ in outward physical characteristics,



but they refuse to mingle in their colonies, although in Providence these colonies are adjoining. The mass of the Portuguese in Providence is in the first ward, close to the waterfront and between the Providence and Seekonk rivers. The Bravas occupy practically all the immediate waterfront from Power street around to Washington bridge, the inland boundary of their section being South Main street, Wickenden, Benefit, Pike, Brook and India streets. The white Portuguese occupy the district immediately back of that in which the Bravas live; their boundary line follows the inland boundary of the Brava section and then follows approximately Benefit, Wickenden, Governor, Williams, Ives and Power streets. On the west side of the River there is a small colony of Bravas along Richmond and Eddy streets between Ship and South streets.

**Armenians.**—Among the smaller groups which occupy well defined districts are the Armenians who form the greater number of those enumerated in the tables under Turkey in Asia. There are two Armenian colonies; one is in the North End and is bounded by Douglas avenue and Whipple, Oregon, and Bush streets. The other is along Cranston street and three or four intersecting streets south of Hoyle square.

**Syrians.**—The Syrians are almost all within the bounds of the Federal Hill Italian colony and are found along Cedar street for three or four blocks from Aborn street. A small colony of Turks live on North Main street between Smith and Church streets.

**Other Groups.**—More than half the Greeks in the city are to be found in the vicinity of 100 Clifford street, while practically all the Chinese are at the corner of Summer street and Warner's lane, where the Celestial headquarters have been since the break up of the Empire street colony.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEXES AMONG FOREIGN STOCK.

The extent to which a group of foreign born individuals will be brought into harmony with the institution of the people among

which it settles depends in part upon the extent to which normal relations are maintained. An excess in the numbers of one sex over the other in any community for a considerable period indicates a social maladjustment, potential if not actual. For the whole of Providence the number of males of foreign stock is about the same as the number of females; out of a total of 80,263 persons born abroad there is an excess of only some 1,200 males. This balance, however, does not appear in all cases when the different nationalities are taken separately.

Among the groups from Northern Europe there is but one where any very important disparity of the sexes occurs; the foreign born Irish females outnumber the males by 3,154 in a total of 14,286; in other words there are 55 per cent. more females than males. The explanation of this great discrepancy lies in the fact that such a large number of unmarried Irish females finds employment in domestic service; the figures for wards one and two bear witness to this fact. In these two wards, forming as they do in large part a residential district, the number of Irish females is more than twice that of the males. In somewhat less degree the same disparity appears in the other wards. Such social maladjustment as might be expected from this situation is counteracted by other factors; in the first place there is frequent amalgamation between the different stocks of the British Isles and non-French Canada; furthermore the disparity produced by the more recent immigration is partially rectified by earlier immigration. The consequence of it all is that little apprehension need be felt over the possibility of any resulting evil.

The situation is different, however, when the migrants of Southern Europe are considered. In the case of the Italians the number of males who come to America exceeds the number of females by a considerable figure, for there is about one-third more males than females. Not only is this the case with the recent immigration, but in that of previous years the disparity was even greater. Such a situation either means that many Italian men must marry out of their own nationality, send abroad for wives, or not marry at all. Inter-

marriage between Italians and Northern Europeans, however, occurs infrequently; but it is often found that Italians come to America and, after getting on their feet, send back to Italy for an actual or prospective wife. After all, the bulk of this excess of males is forced to a celibate life to the moral deterioration of many of them. In spite of the disparity of the sexes the tables reveal the fact that the ratio of married to unmarried men among the Italians is higher than that of almost any other foreign born group; the apparent discrepancy is explained when it is realized that many of these married men have their wives in Italy.

What is true of the Italians is even more true of the Portuguese, although the recent immigration has been tending to increase the relative number of females. The disparity in the sexes in the case of the Armenians, Syrians, and Turks is greater than with either the Italians or the Portuguese, since there are about three times as many foreign born males as females. The figures (in Table XIII) for the third ward present the case even more strikingly, for it may be seen that of the total foreign born the Turkish Empire (from Armenia for the most part) there are but 92 females to 592 males.

### FOREIGN BORN MALES AND PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIES.

When the State census was taken in 1915 there was made an attempt to secure statistics bearing directly upon the foreign born white males over the age of twenty years with especial reference to their relations to the industrial life of the State. The special blanks used for this purpose were returned for nearly 24,000 persons resident in Providence. While it is not probable that all persons of this class in the city were reached it is safe to assume that not more than five per cent. were omitted from the enumeration. Allowing for errors which necessarily arose in securing the information, the results give a fairly accurate picture of the industrial status of foreign born persons of wage earning age; rates of wages, family income, general nature of the occupation, etc., appear.

**Wages.**—Table XIV shows the distribution of foreign born white males by country of birth and by average weekly wage. Taking the twelve groups (those born in Austria, Canada—both French and non-French—England, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, the Scandinavian countries, and the Turkish Empire), which comprises all but about two and one-half per cent. of the persons enumerated, it is found that the Italians stand at the bottom of the basis of wage scale when the comparative size of the different groups is taken into consideration. (See Plate XIV). Over one-half were reported as having a weekly wage which averaged ten dollars or less; seventy-five per cent. did not have a wage exceeding \$12.00 per week. Fewer than thirteen per cent. earned over \$14.00 per week. When the large number of Italians enumerated in this tabulation (7,178), about equalling the next two largest groups combined is taken into consideration, the significance of the figures is enhanced.

The thousand born in the Turkish Empire (See Plate XIX) represent absolutely a lower standard than the Italians, for about 30 per cent. had a weekly wage under \$8.00, and over 35 per cent. earned no more than \$10.00. Fewer than 10 per cent. of the total had a wage averaging more than \$14.00 per week.

The white Portuguese stand third in the scale. (See Plate XV). In the case of this group the regularity of the curve from the 21.3 per cent. with the minimum wage to the 1.8 per cent. earning more than \$25.00 per week is particularly noticeable.

Those born in the Russian Empire (Jews and Poles almost exclusively) stand fourth from the bottom of the list. Of these about one-third are in the upper half of the wage scale; that is, they have over \$14.00 per week as the average wage when working. Although from the tabulations it is impossible to perceive it, the fact is the bulk of those on the lower end of the wage scale are Poles, while the Jews form the larger percentage of the more highly paid workers. The alignment of those born in Austria (Plate VIII) is also partly explained by the relatively heavy proportion of Poles. (See Table XVIII, where the religious affiliation is indicated).

The Irish (Plate XIII) stand at about the mid point, for not quite half the number fall into the group where more than \$14.00 is the average wage, although only about one-fourth have less than \$12.00 weekly.

The upper half of the wage group is composed of the non-French Canadians, English, Scandinavians, Germans, Scotch, and French Canadians, ranked in the order given according to the number earning over \$14.00 per week. If, however, the basis of classification is made according to the number of those receiving the highest wages, say \$20.00 per week or over, then the order would be as follows: non-French Canadians, Germans, Scandinavians, Scotch, English, and French Canadians. The Germans lead all the others in the number receiving over \$25.00 per week, although the non-French Canadians are not far behind.

In all the groups of the upper half, excepting only the Scandinavian, the similarity of the wage curve is remarkable; in each case the top of the curve is for the wage point of \$14.00 to \$16.00 per week. The Scandinavian group presents a peculiarity in that there is such a large proportion (20.5 per cent.) receiving from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week while but 6.6 per cent. of the total have a wage averaging over \$25.00 per week. A partial explanation of this condition is afforded by the figures of Table XVI, where a classification according to the nature of employment is given. From this it is seen that some three-fourths of total number of Swedes enumerated were engaged in the building trades, in the manufacture of gold, silver, and jewelry, and in the manufacture of the baser metals. An almost negligible number, for instance, is to be found in the textile manufactures where the wage scale is lower.

**Family Income.**—For those persons (foreign born white males twenty years of age and over) who were heads of families a further tabulation of the average weekly family income was obtained. As might be expected the curve of average weekly wage and that of the average family income tend to follow much the same line; nevertheless in every case, except that of the Portuguese, a sharp upward

turn at the higher wage end is observable. This is not only so with the non-French Canadians, who lead in average weekly wage, but with those from the Turkish Empire who are at the other end of the scale. In the case of the Turks, Armenians, Syrians and others who represent the dominion of the Sultan, the great discrepancy between the number of wage earners and that of heads of family must be taken into consideration. Of the twelve groups depicted the average family income is over \$14.00 per week except in the case of the Italians, the Portuguese and those from the Turkish Empire. The Italians stand at the bottom of the list in this tabulation.

The position of the Italians is not due to smaller families than are found in other national groups, for the Italians lead all others in this respect. (See Table XIX and Plate XXIII). Nearly two-thirds of the families contain five or more persons. A similar situation exists in the case of the Portuguese, who not only stand next to the bottom of the scale in weekly income, but stand second from the top in respect to size of family. In the case of these groups, then, there is not only a low wage earning capacity on the part of the man of the house, but the other working members of the family are not in the more highly paid classes.

On the other hand, in those groups where the general average of weekly wage is fairly high there is a corresponding increase in the earning capacity of the family. Of these the most conspicuous is the Irish group, which stands about midway between the top and bottom in wage scale for the men. While only about 14 per cent. of the 3,821 male wage earners averaged over \$20.00 per week, 41 per cent. of the 2,745 families had a weekly income averaging over that amount; still more noticeable is the fact that, while fewer than 5 per cent. of the wage earners obtained more than \$25.00 per week, almost one-fourth of the total number of families averaged more than \$25.00. With the other groups the large number of family incomes over \$25.00 per week is worthy of note.

**Occupations.**—In using the table (XVI) giving the distribution according to classified occupations, certain precautions must be

borne in mind. This tabulation is according to that used by the United States Census Bureau and is lacking in certain features which the student of social statistics desire. For example, under the heading "Transportation" there are to be found not only motormen, teamsters and chauffeurs, but all those engaged in any way in the transportation of persons or commodities. Over 20 per cent. of the Portuguese, for instance, are enumerated under this heading, a fact to be accounted for by the large number of this nationality engaged in the collection of garbage for the city health department. Again, as might be expected in a city of the nature of Providence, a very considerable proportion of wage earners, native born as well as foreign born, is engaged in some kind of work connected with manufacturing. Nevertheless a large number of those who work for manufacturing concerns are laborers, pure and simple, and cannot be considered skilled workers in any sense of the word. They are, however, all enumerated as employed in manufactures of baser metals, textiles, or what not.

In the metal trades, particularly, this method of tabulation is misleading, for, unlike many of the operations in the manufacture of textiles, a great variety of skill is demanded. A check upon the figures is obtained by comparing the number under any particular national group with the average weekly wage of the same group. For instance, nearly 900 Italians are classed in this industry, yet the number of Italians earning the wage of a skilled metal worker is very small. Furthermore, when the payroll of a metal manufacturing concern is consulted it is found that very few Italians are classed among the skilled workers. On the other hand practically all the Swedes and Germans, most of the Canadians and English, and a large proportion of the Irish are skilled mechanics and hold the more highly paid positions in the metal trades.

In the building trades similarly, no distinction is made in the tabulation between the hod carrier or other laborer and the master mason, carpenter or painter. Nevertheless, the 568 Italians, judging from the wage scale, for the most part fall into the first category,

while the non-French Canadians, Swedes, Germans, and English make up the bulk of the second group. The French Canadians and the Irish fall into both classes, although, on the basis of the average wage, a larger proportion of French Canadians is of the skilled type than is the case with the Irish.

The general low average of the Italian wage is further explained when it is noted that this nationality affords 1,641 laborers and 1,435 textile workers. The Italians and the Irish account for more than 80 per cent. of those who class themselves as laborers. With the textile industry, again using the wage scale as a check, the more skilled workers are English, French-Canadians, Scotch, German, and Irish, while the Poles (from Austria and Russia), Italians and Syrians and Armenians perform the less exacting tasks.

The total number of workers on jewelry, gold and silver in Providence is naturally very large. An enumeration of the males, whether native or foreign born, however, does not give an adequate idea of the total number of workers in this industry any more than it does in the textile industry; in both these classifications the number of females tends to equal or exceed the number of males. Of the foreign born males in the jewelry trades the largest single group is again the Italian, roughly, one-half of these may be classes as skilled and one-half as unskilled. The English, Germans and Swedes are practically all skilled workers; the Irish and Canadians are predominantly so; while the other groups, where any considerable number is found in the industry, are composed of unskilled workers to a large degree. An interesting fact in connection with the Italians and jewelry trades is that Providence is the home of a small, but apparently growing, domestic industry; skilled Italians are making workshops in their own homes and there they fabricate the metals on a small scale. Sometimes a single individual works by himself, but occasionally he employs one or two assistants outside the members of his own family.



### CIVIL STATUS.

From the point of view of real assimilation one of the most important facts to be learned about an alien who comes to this country is whether he intends to remain permanently and identify himself with his new home conditions. If he does so intend and if this identification is to be one whereby he enters into the spirit of the land, then he will seek to make himself a part of the body politic whenever this may be possible. A study of the civil status of foreign born males who are eligible to naturalization throws some light upon the proclivities of the different groups in this regard. Five years is the shortest time in which the process of naturalization may be completed, hence, potentially, all foreign born males who are considered in this tabulation and who have been five or more years in the United States may be looked upon as capable of being naturalized.

It is evident, however, that all aliens do not rush to become citizens of their adopted dwelling place. (See Plates XX and XXI). The Germans lead all other groups in the proportionate number who have become United States citizens; 78 per cent. of those who have been in the United States five years or more have been naturalized. The Irish and the English, whose identity of language and similarity of political thinking make the process natural, follow, and the Scandinavians stand fourth on the list. That only 55 per cent. of eligible males born in Scotland have been naturalized is worthy of comment; and that but 55 per cent. of the non-French Canadians are United States citizens is still more remarkable. It appears at first that these Canadians, coming from a land where English is spoken and where a common inheritance of political and social customs forms a bond with life in the United States, would be prone to identify themselves with the political, as well as with the economic and social life of the land. Nevertheless, with only a land frontier to cross and with the possibility of repatriation at any time, there seems to be less desire to cut all ties with their native soil.

Taking Plate XX by itself as a basis of consideration, it appears that a goodly number of the foreign born males of Rhode Island have become citizens, but when this plate is compared with the next (XXI) a different aspect is placed on the situation. The Italians, who equal the next two largest national groups in number, stand next to the bottom in order of naturalization; the 20 per cent. of the 7,178 individuals who have been admitted to citizenship does not accord with the weight in relative numbers. The Irish, however, not only form the next to the largest group of foreign born but have become naturalized with more frequency than members of any nationality except the German. The English stand third in both lists.

Table XVII reveals the fact that by far the greater number of foreign born are naturalized after a residence of ten years than after one of five. A comparison of the total number of naturalized in any one group with the number naturalized after a residence in the United States of ten years or more (See column six of Table XVII) brings out this fact.

**Literacy.**—In the case of the groups where the number of naturalized is small in comparison with the size of the group, there is some explanation to be found in the literacy figures. For instance, the Italians and the Portuguese not only afford the smallest number of citizens of the United States, in proportion to the size of their respective groups, but they are the most illiterate of the foreign born residents of Providence. Only 45 per cent. of the Portuguese\* can read in any language, and 30 per cent. of the Italians are illiterate. Turkish and Russian subjects likewise occupy similar positions in the rating for naturalization and for literacy. Illiteracy, however, does not explain the lack of naturalization except in part, and only for the groups with a non-English mother tongue.

With the Scotch, English, Canadians, Germans and Scandinavians the illiteracy is so slight as to be practically negligible. Five per cent. of the Irish enumerated could not read. The other groups

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\*It is to be recalled that the figures in these tables under consideration do not embrace the colored Portuguese; with this group illiteracy would be found greater than with the white Portuguese.

range down from the Austrian (where the illiteracy is mostly with the Poles) of whom 89 per cent. could read, to the Portuguese.

**Domestic Relations.**—In Table XIX are to be found various statistics relating to the domestic relations of the foreign born white males under consideration. When it is recalled that the figures relate to adult males it is to be expected that the total number and the number married will diverge no more than the difference between the total number and the number between the ages of twenty and twenty-three or twenty-four. On this basis it is to be presumed that approximately three-fourths of the total number and of the number in any one group will be married if conditions are essentially normal. Taking this ratio one is perhaps surprised to perceive how nearly the twelve groups which make up the foreign born population of Providence coincide with it. Seven of the nationalities, Canadian—both French and other—German, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian show this ratio. In the case of the Italians, where there is greater disparity of the sexes than with several of the other groups, 77 per cent. of the males over twenty years of age are married, and an additional number are widowed. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that many of the wives of those reporting themselves married are in Italy. The group from Russia leads with the number of married men, a fact probably due to the large proportion of Jews. The smallest ratio of married is found with the Syrians and Armenians (those born in the Turkish Empire); here the explanation lies in the great disparity of sexes resident in Providence. No such disparity, however, explains the bachelorhood of 36 per cent. of the Swedes. In their case, and in that of the Irish of whom 69 per cent. are married, prudential motives resulting in later marriages afford the explanation, for not only is there no bar to marriage outside a small group (such a bar, for instance, as difference in language, customs, etc.) but with the Irish the number of females greatly exceeds that of the males.

The size of the families (see Plate XXIII) also reveals evidence of the general standard of living in the various national groups. Taking as a basis of computation (see Table XIX) a division into families of

five or more members, which in most cases means three or four more children, and those of four or fewer, the Italians lead all groups in size of family. At the other end of the list comes the German group, where only a little over one-fourth of the families have more than four members. Not only is our population in Providence increasing by the addition of newcomers from the Mediterranean countries (Italy and Portugal) but those of the group who are already here are the most prolific and tend to multiply their kind more rapidly than do the people from the British Isles and from other countries of Northern Europe.

**Permanency of Residence.**—Something of the tendency of foreign born groups to locate permanently is indicated by a comparison of the length of resident in Rhode Island with the length of residence in the United States. The Italians, for example, appear to move about but little; the figures of Table XX show that practically all of them come directly to Rhode Island upon their arrival in the United States and they remain in the State. Some of the other groups present the appearance of greater migratory propensities, yet in all cases there is a surprising permanency of location. In some degree the similarity of figures is misleading since there are individual instances where shifting in and out of the State would make the totals appear similar; nevertheless, taking this fact into consideration, it still seems that the great bulk of foreign born males, and this will mean their families too, tend to remain in the general locality where they first take up their abode on coming to America.

## THE PORT OF PROVIDENCE AND THE IMMIGRANT.

With the establishment of a line of passenger steamers from European ports direct to Providence there has been an opportunity for immigrants to book for this port. Table XXII shows the nature of the influx for the year 1914, the first half of which was under normal conditions although the latter half was in a time when the effects of the European war were beginning to be felt. While in all over

7,000 immigrant aliens entered this port,\* only one-fifth of them had Providence as their stated destination, for, by the laws of the United States, it is necessary for the manifest to show the point intended to be reached. To New England, outside of Rhode Island, and this practically means Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, go nearly half the entrants of this port.

In the more numerous groups separately, it is seen that in only two cases does the average ratio, as affecting Rhode Island, bear close relation to the ratio for single nationalities; almost exactly one-fifth of the Armenians and Turks entering the port of Providence had Rhode Island as a destination. In the case of the Italians the relation between the Italians already in Providence and the direct line of steamers is easily seen. Over sixty per cent. of all Italians entering the port gave Rhode Island as their destination. Of the Portuguese a comparatively small number intend to settle in Rhode Island and the heavy proportion for New England outside of Rhode Island is noticeable. A great number probably more than half, of the Portuguese entering this port are on their way to the textile factories of Massachusetts, especially those of Fall River, Lowell, and other large manufacturing towns.

A caution must be made for the interpretation of the figures of Table XXII; probably not less than ten per cent. of those who give their destination as Rhode Island, usually Providence or some nearby town, make this place but a tarrying point while money may be earned to carry them farther toward their real destination.† Furthermore it must not be imagined that the immigrants who enter the port of Providence are the only ones on their way to Rhode Island. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, of which the last half corresponds with first half of the year for which the figures in Table XXII are given, 12,569 immigrant aliens entered the United States with Rhode Island for their destination. In this total there were 4,108

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\*The numbers are given in the table approximately correct; owing to a revision of the method of keeping the figures, by which some of the manifests were not available, it was impossible to verify the figures absolutely.

†This is the opinion of the Immigration officials here.

Italians, of whom all but 209 were South Italians, so that the 639 Italians who came directly to the port of Providence form a rather small portion of the total who came through the various ports on their way to points in Rhode Island. Immigrants from Northern Europe do not figure at all in the manifests for the ships putting in at Providence, for the very obvious reason that these vessels sail from Southern European ports. Hence, for the fiscal year 1913-1914, although 1,232 English reported Rhode Island to be their destination, none of these appear in the table for landings at Providence.\*

The large number of Portuguese giving some destination other than New England or New York are bound for the western portion of the United States, usually California or a Rocky Mountain State.

### AGENCIES DEALING PRIMARILY WITH IMMIGRANTS IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence has in past years found itself in the same situation as all cities along the northern Atlantic seaboard so far as immigrant conditions are involved. Like most other social problems, that of the immigrant has been met, if at all, by the efforts of privately organized bodies, while public attempts to deal with most of the varying phases have not yet been undertaken. It is not the purpose of this report to go exhaustively into the work of all organizations which in one way and another deal with the immigrant, either when he arrives or after he has taken up his abode in this city. A brief notice, however, will be given to those which do any notable work directly, and not incidentally, with the immigrant.

**Immigrant Educational Bureau.**—The Union for Christian Work, an organization active in Providence for many years, in 1911 decided to take up immigrant work and has since that time devoted its energies largely to the various phases of this kind of activity. The Bureau's work falls into the following divisions; wharf work, exten-

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\*See Annual Report of the, Commissioner-General of Immigration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

sion classes for immigrants, social center work, lectures for various immigrant groups, library work (now taken over by the Providence Public Library), and conferences to discuss different immigrant problems. In the earlier part of its career the Bureau also undertook to trace children who come to the State as immigrants and who should, under the law, be in school. This work, however, has been abandoned since the Federal Immigration authorities supply the school authorities in each locality with the names of children destined for their community.

The wharf work consists in having at the dock when a steamer arrives a worker to assist the newcomers. Since the bulk of the immigrants since the outbreak of the war, and a large portion even before that time, have been Portuguese, the worker's familiarity with the Portuguese language makes it possible for her to aid individuals in the manner in which assistance is needed on coming to a new and strange place. Connections with people in this country, general information and direction are afforded. Such work is very greatly needed since not only at Providence but wherever a port of entry for immigrants exists it is notorious that newcomers are in danger of being exploited and of losing whatever they possess; not least active in such exploitation are their own compatriots who have been in America for some time.

The Bureau maintains a lunch counter at the wharf so that immigrants are supplied with a lunch at low cost. Coöperation between the workers and the immigration officials result in easing the situation for many a stranger.

The Extension Classes supplement the work of the evening schools by teaching foreign born persons English, Civics, and History, especially with a view of aiding the alien to become naturalized. In the summer the Bureau has conducted classes to aid retarded pupils to regain their proper grade in the public schools. At the old Branch Avenue school, the Bureau has carried on evening classes in English, athletics, cooking, sewing, and embroidering for the young people of the neighborhood. The Bureau has also conducted recreational

meetings through clubs, and by its Sunday lectures at the Public Library has attempted to interest various foreign speaking groups.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—The work of the Young Men's Christian Association which bears directly upon the immigration situation is conducted through the Industrial Department. The primary object of this work is educational, specifically along two lines to improve literacy conditions and to assist aliens to become United States citizens. The work is done under the supervision of committees, part of which are composed of representative citizens and part made up of members of the different nationalities which the Department attempts to reach. By these committees contact can be made with organizations formed among foreign born groups, such as the Cape Verde Brotherhood.

The classes in industrial English are planned differently from those conducted by the immigrant Educational Bureau in that they reach adult workers only and do this at the place of customary occupation. So far classes have been organized at the plants of the Ward Baking Company and of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

The citizenship classes are for the benefit of men who purpose taking out naturalization papers. City, State, and National Government is explained and discussed, and visits are made to the State House, Federal Building, City Hall, and other places of especial interest.\*

More general in their educational aims have been the outdoor meetings conducted by the Industrial Department in various foreign centers. In the summer of 1915 five series of five lectures each were given, four in Italian centers and one at Tockwotton Park for the Portuguese. The lectures, which were illustrated with slides and moving pictures, were largely attended.

In addition to the work for the immigrant groups directly, the Department attempts to arouse intelligent interest in immigration

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\*Aids in this citizenship work are found in various pamphlets published by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, such as "Naturalization of Aliens in the United States," "The Constitution of the United States of America," etc. Similar publications are issued by other organizations and by some commercial publishing houses.



problems by conducting meeting for native born Americans in which are discussed the racial backgrounds of peoples most numerous represented in Providence.

**Federal Hill House Association.**—The most extensive, and in fact, the only non-sectarian organization dealing with a particular non-English speaking group of foreign born is the Federal Hill House Association. An outgrowth of the movement which established Sprague House on Armington avenue, this association was incorporated in 1914 "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the Federal Hill District, so-called, of the city of Providence, a social center to promote the physical, social, and educational welfare of the residents of that vicinity." As headquarters a small tenement on Atwell's avenue had earlier been fitted up as a model tenement by the Sprague House Association and at this place a neighborhood house has been maintained.

The work of the Association, in addition to maintaining a neighborhood center, has included the running of a Baby's Clinic, a Milk Station in coöperation with the Housewives' League, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, classes in basketry and sewing, and music classes. The Clinic is held there twice a week and enlists the volunteer services of some of the leading physicians of the city and coöperates with the District Nursing Association. The work shows that a need existed, in that the old quarters on Atwells avenue have long been inadequate, and that a new building has been erected where more extensive facilities are offered.

When one considers that the Federal Hill colony is one of the most extensive Italian settlements in the United States; that it contains all the economic elements ordinarily found in present-day society, from the well-to-do "aristocrats" in the vicinity of Broadway to the "slums" below Atwells avenue and down toward West Exchange street; when these facts are taken into consideration one is not surprised that anything in the way of sympathetic advice is met with a welcoming response. It is hard for the persons not acquainted with the foreign speaking groups of Providence to realize how narrow

is the horizon of the inhabitants of each. Although there are several large Italian colonies, three of which are very distinct in location, there is very little intercourse between them. For the women especially it is a real undertaking, to be entered upon rarely, to make a call or pay a visit outside the immediate vicinity of the home. It is found, for instance, that those living in the east Atwells avenue district will not make use of the Garibaldi playground a half mile or less away; it is too far off.

Some beginning of industrial work has been made for Italian women who have the time and strength and who need added money for family expenses. Some of the women, especially those from the Tuscan districts of Italy, are expert lace-makers and embroiders. Lack of knowledge of specific demand for their products in this country has prevented the exercise of these crafts for the most part, and it is the purpose, already being worked out, to bring the talent and the market together. In like manner rug-making, which may be done at home, is being taken up under the guidance of an experienced organizer.\*

**Sectarian Work Among Foreign Groups.**—In addition to the work which each religious organization does within its own sphere of activity there are some special sectarian organizations which deserve mention. In the Italian district at the North End a Day Nursery and a school for nurses is conducted by the Saint Ann Day Nursery Association, an organization directly under the control of the officials of the Saint Ann Parish of the Roman Catholic Church. This organization also maintains afternoon classes in embroidery, sewing, and cooking for girls and evening classes in domestic science and other industrial branches for adults. In both afternoon and evening classes instruction is given in morals and etiquette, and instruction in Italian and in English is offered in the evening. The Association is non-sectarian in its official organization and offers its services to all irrespective of religious connections.

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\*An account of the work of the Federal Hill House Association may be found in the Annual Report of the Sprague House Association and Federal Hill House Association for 1914, and in that of the Federal Hill House Association for 1915.

On Sheldon street a church is maintained by the Central Congregational Society; while this mission is open to all, it serves especially the colored Portuguese of the section in which it is located. It is essentially a church and the social work done is incidental to its main purpose; girls' and boys' clubs and a sewing circle for women, however, tend in some degree to broaden the scope of the enterprise.

Missions are conducted under the auspices of various denominations in different parts of the city, but in each case the work appears to be primarily religious and not directed toward the broader social aspects of the problem presented by the presence of a large non-English speaking population.

During the period when transatlantic steamers were arriving regularly from European ports the Saint Vincent de Paul Society maintained an interpreter at the dock to assist newcomers in getting to, or starting toward, their final destination.

**Associations of Non-English Speaking Peoples.**—Each nationality tend to organize into various groups for social, benevolent, or religious purposes, but perhaps there is no group so prone to this tendency as the Italian. In the Federal Hill District there are over fifty different organizations, ranging from the Dante Alighieri Society of the *litterati* to the local benefit organizations. Among these organizations are some twenty-five local benefit associations in each of which are enrolled men coming from a particular town or district in Italy, such for instance, as the Teano Society. There are fourteen recreational and religious societies, several political clubs, and one organization, the Italian Benevolent Society, the purpose of which is to assist any needy Italian.

While neither of the other Italian sections presents so great a diversity of organization as does the Federal Hill district, there are similar societies to be found in each.

**Public Agencies.**—There is no agency supported at public expense which exists primarily for dealing with the foreign elements in Providence. Two agencies, however, the Public School and the Public Library, have devoted especial attention to such groups.

The Public Library maintains a Foreign Department under the direction of a special librarian.\* An attempt is made to provide standard books by recognized authors in each of the nationalities numerously represented in Providence, as well as to keep a file of the more important periodicals. Through little folders printed in different languages, Italian, Armenian, Russian, etc., parents of children coming to the library are told something of the method of obtaining the use of books. The circulation of books in foreign languages has been considerable and is growing rapidly. Such Branch Libraries and Deposit Stations as have been established in foreign centers coöperate in this work of the central library.

Of all the agencies working to assimilate with the older portions of our population the newcomers, there is none which has a wider opportunity than the public school.† Insofar as children of school age are concerned the schools have long been the greatest factor in aiding the process of assimilation; it needs only the strict enforcement of adequate law to produce the necessary contact. The day school, however, does not touch the case of the adult foreign born person, or of the boy or girl over school age whose training, such as it was, was received in a foreign land. It is at this point that the evening school becomes highly important.

Since the reorganization of the evening school system in 1912-13 recognition of the immigrant factor has had a place. Special classes for non-English groups have been formed and have been largely attended. In the season of 1914-15, when work was slack, the classes were larger than during the past season (1915-16) when jobs were much more plentiful. A study of the portion of the report of the Superintendent of Schools, found in the Annual Report of the School Committee for 1914-15, which deals with this topic, is fully worth the while of every citizen of Providence. The diagrams are especially valuable for showing the situation in a graphic manner.

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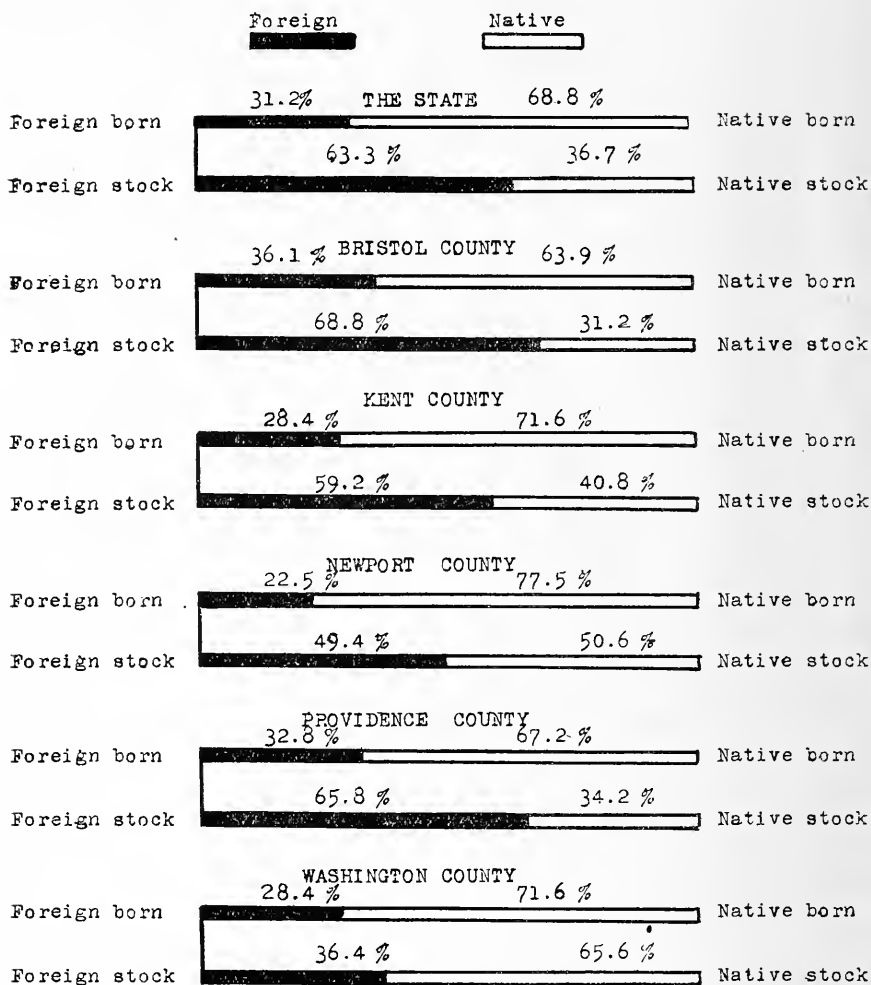
\*See Annual Reports of the Providence Public Library.

†See especially the Annual Report of the School Committee for 1914-15, where particular attention is paid to the foreign element in schools, both day and evening: see pp. 46-64.

No attempt has been made to appraise the value of the work now being done in Providence in connection with the national groups of an alien tongue. In general, however, it may be said that all agencies together seem woefully inadequate to the task which exists. With a third of its population born abroad and with two-thirds of its nearly 250,000 people of foreign stock, the task of making a homogeneous whole in which the best elements from all the parts are conserved is a formidable one. It is one, however, the significance of which has not been grasped by the people of Providence. No better laboratory exists for the compounding of that civilization which has as its foundation the ideals on which Providence was founded. No better time during the past generation can be found than the present moment for laying intelligently the basis of an indispensable work; probably there will be no better time in the future, for just now, with a lull in immigration, there is a breathing space which should not be neglected. Overlapping efforts should be eliminated through wise coöperation of public and private agencies; unfilled places should receive attention; and above all some definite notion should be formed as to what the work is and just what is desired to be accomplished.

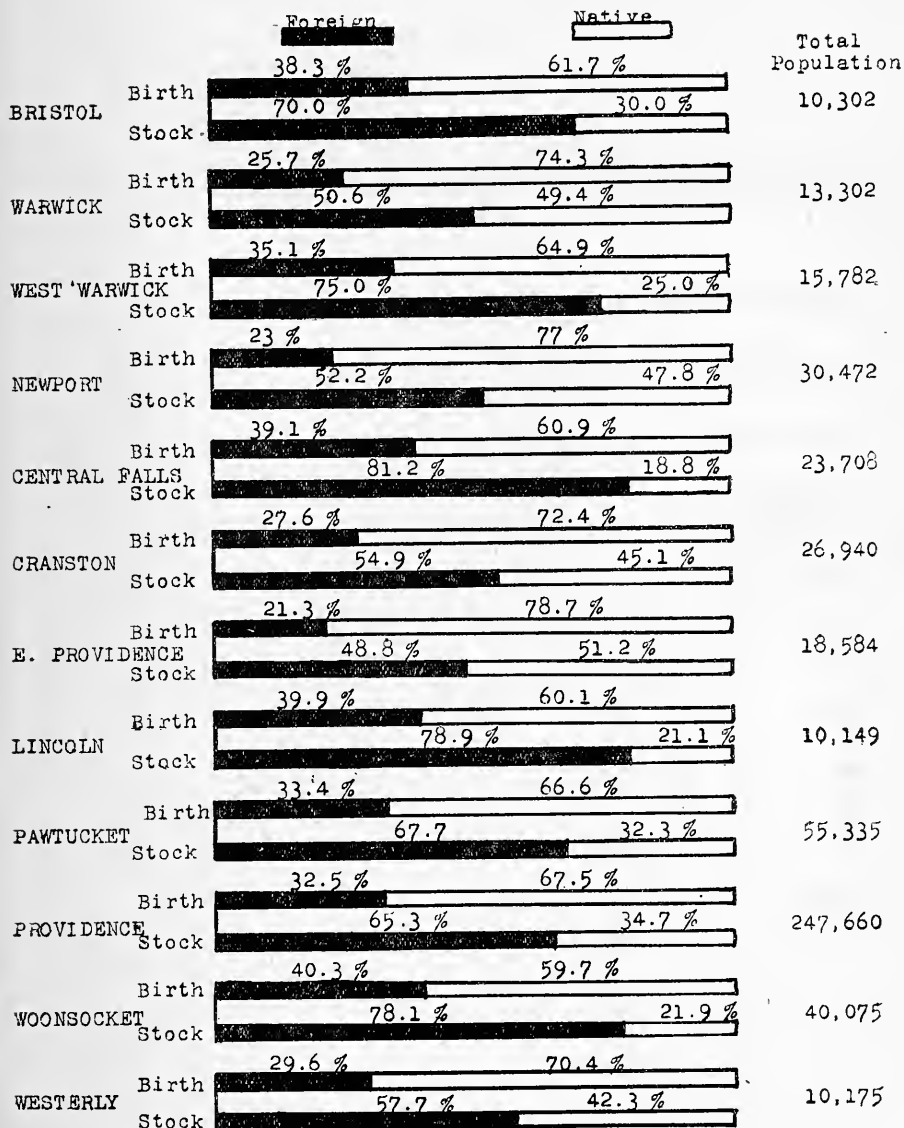
## PLATE I.

## Native and Foreign Born and Stock by Counties.



## PLATE II.

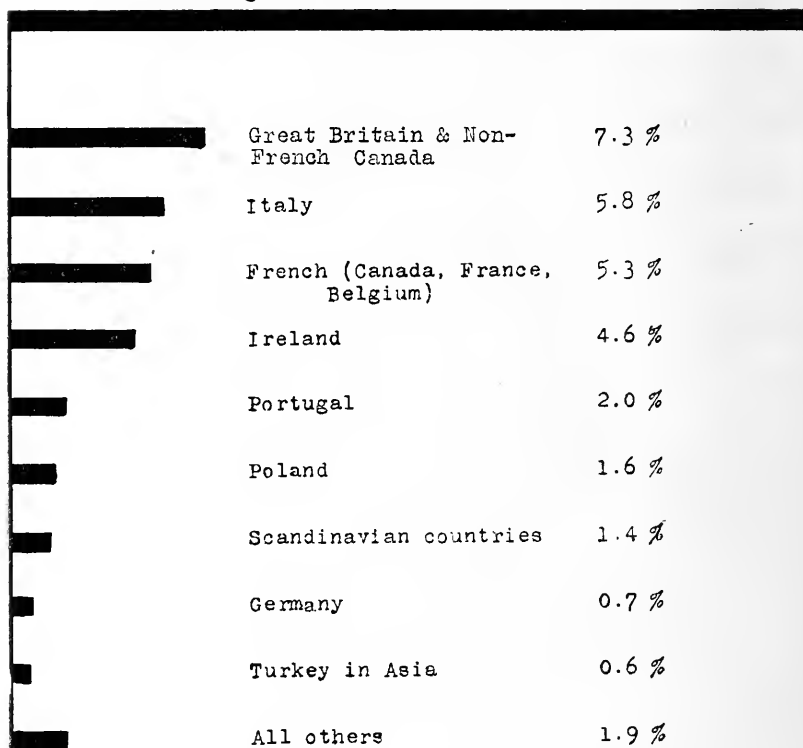
Population Elements in Towns and Cities of More than 10,000.



## PLATE III.

## Distribution of Foreign Born Population.

All Foreign Born: 31.2 % of total population

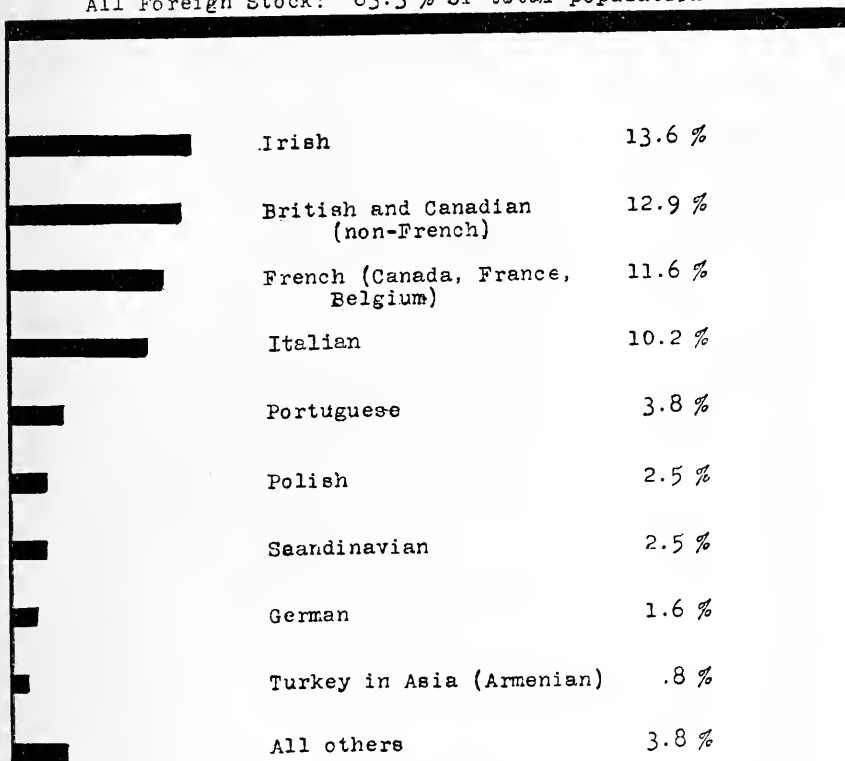




## PLATE IV.

## Distribution of Foreign Stock.

All Foreign Stock: 63.3 % of total population



## PLATE V.

## Foreign Born Population of Providence by Countries of Birth.

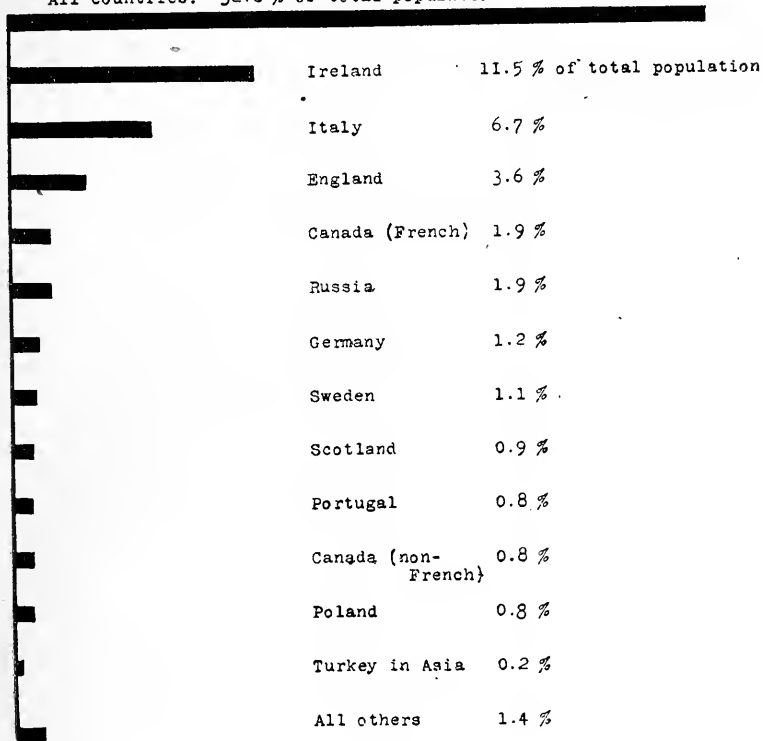
All Foreign Born: 32.5 % of total population



## PLATE VI.

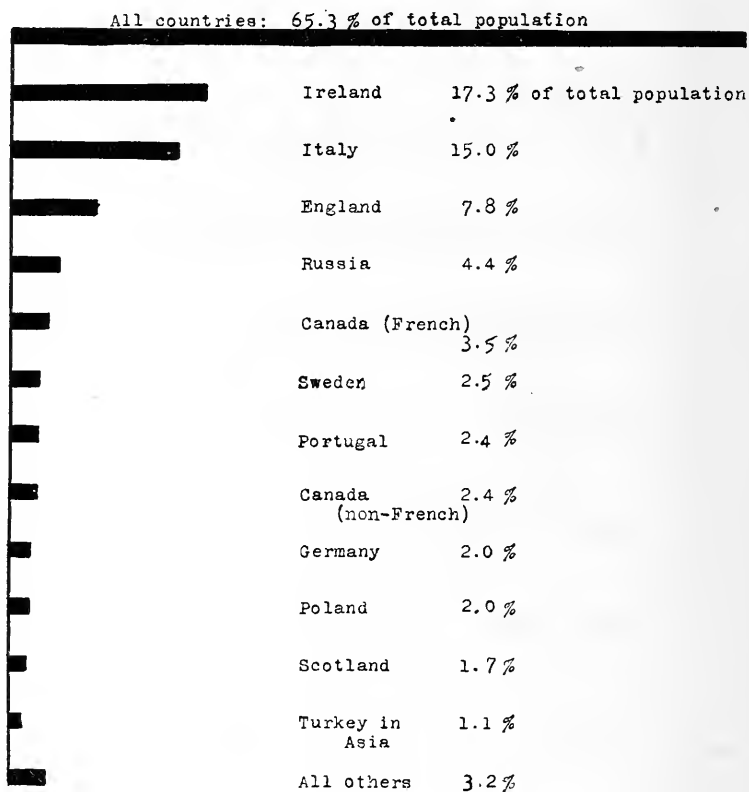
Native Born of Foreign Born Fathers in Providence by Countries of Fathers' Birth.

All countries: 32.8 % of total population



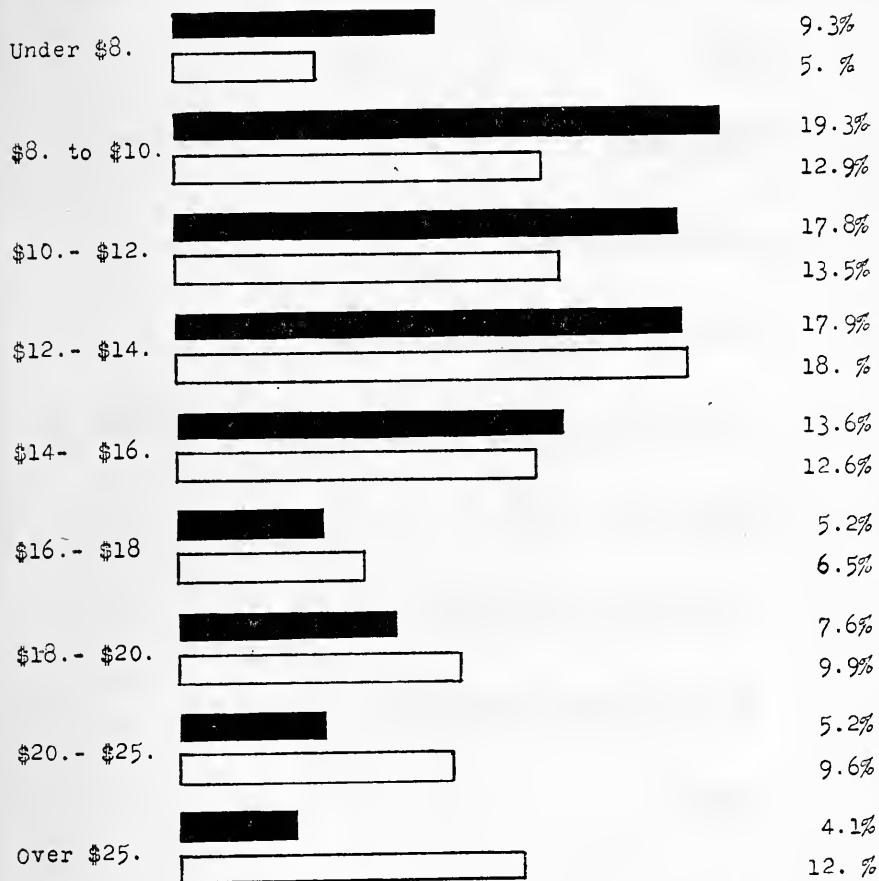
## PLATE VII.

Foreign Stock: (Native Born of Foreign Born Fathers, and Foreign Born,) of Providence by Countries of Birth.



## PLATE VIII.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Austria.

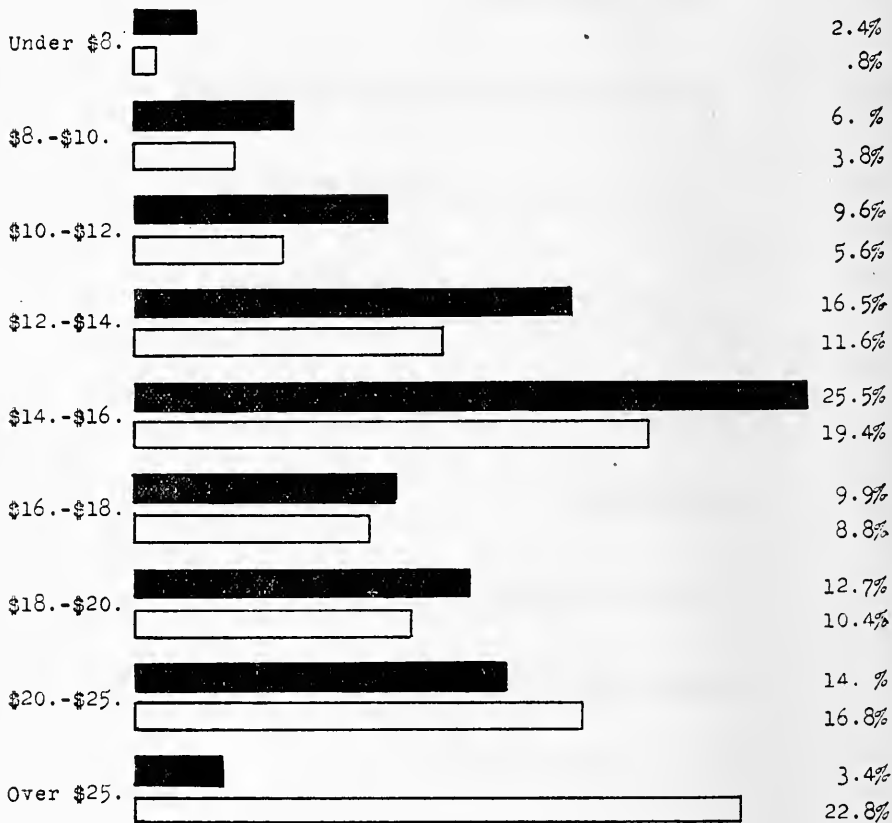


Solid line: average weekly wage of 514 Wage Earners.

Hollow line: average weekly income of 333 Heads of Families.

## PLATE IX.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Canada (French)

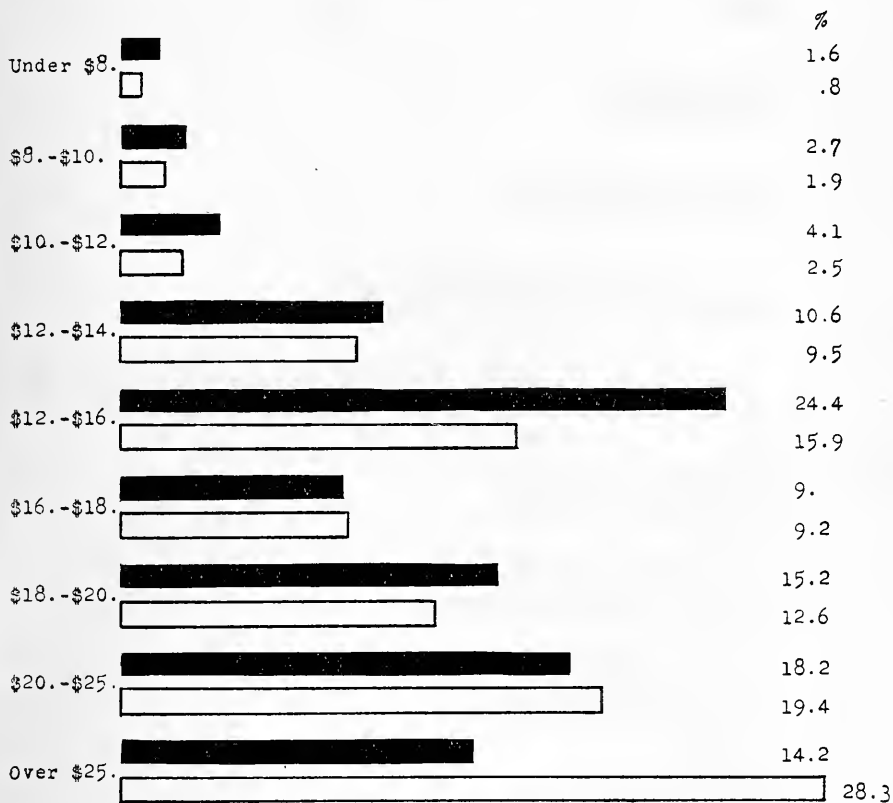


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 1212 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 897 Heads of Families.

## PLATE X.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Canada (Non-French)

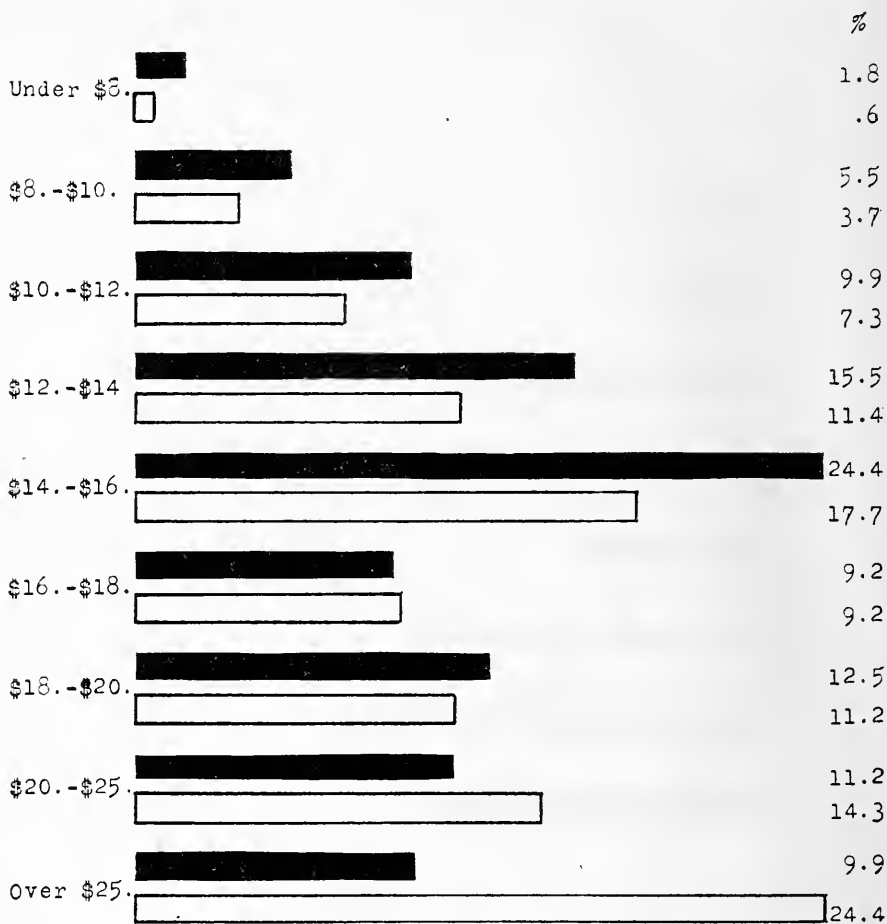


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 881 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 643 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XI.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in England.



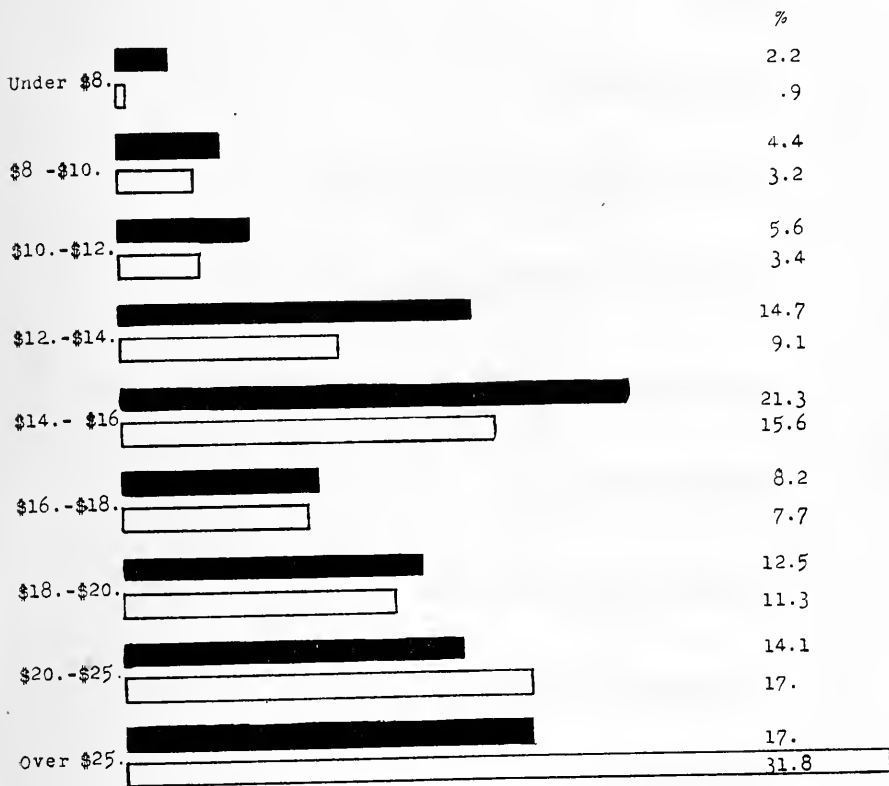
Solid bar: average weekly wage of 3296 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 2533 Heads of Families.



## PLATE XII.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Germany

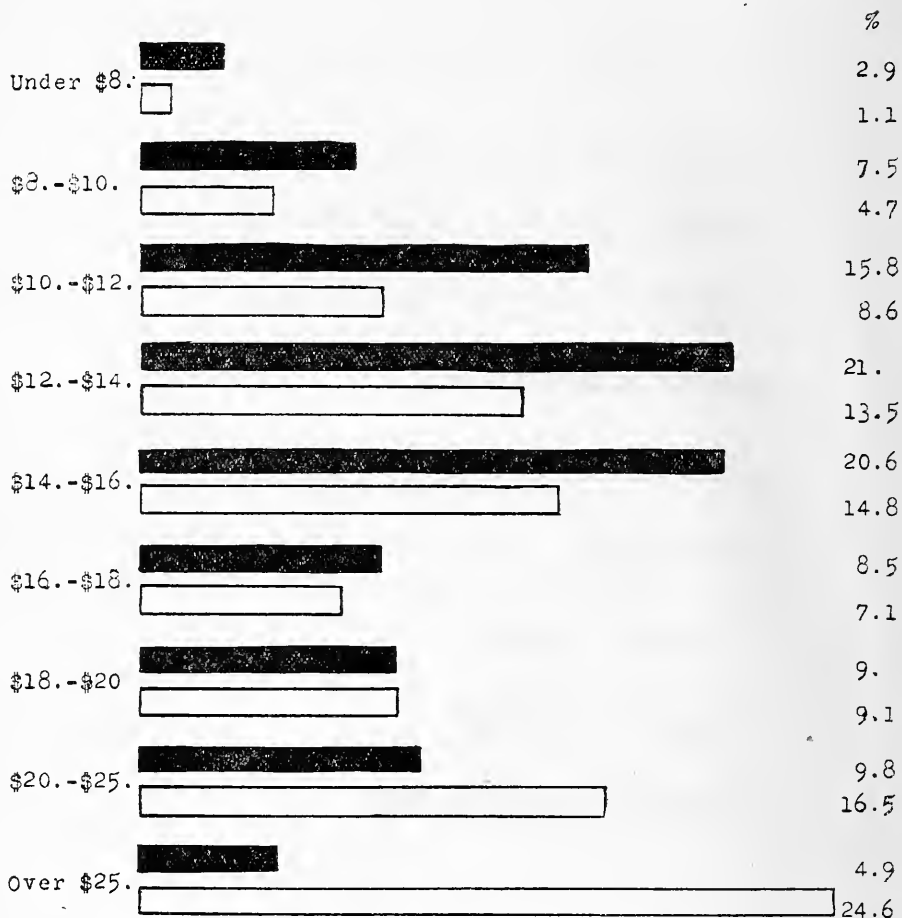


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 591 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 441 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XIII.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over Born in Ireland.

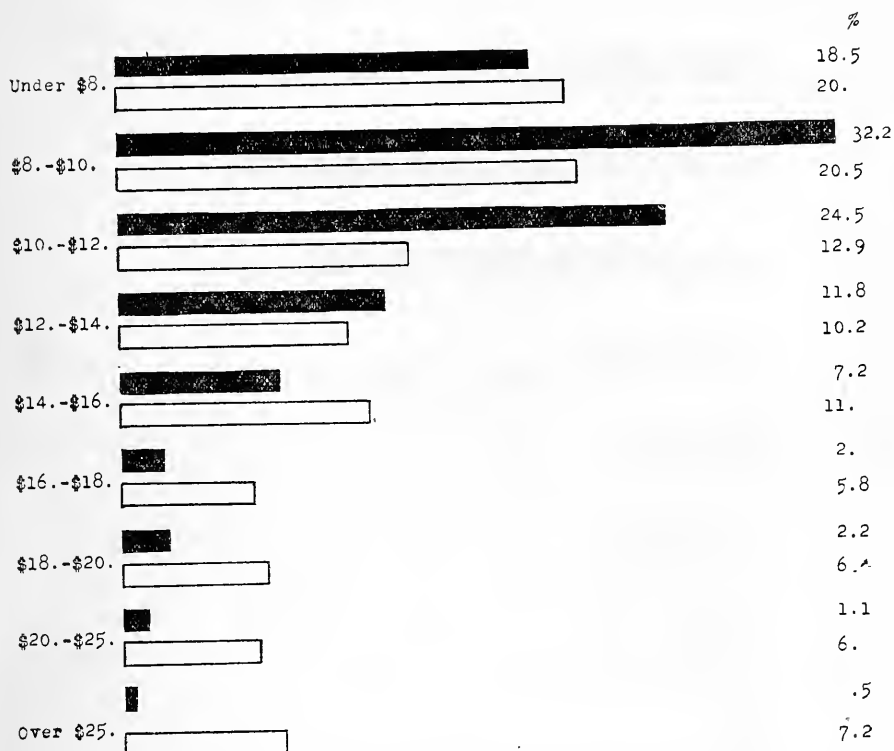


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 3821 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 2745 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XIV.

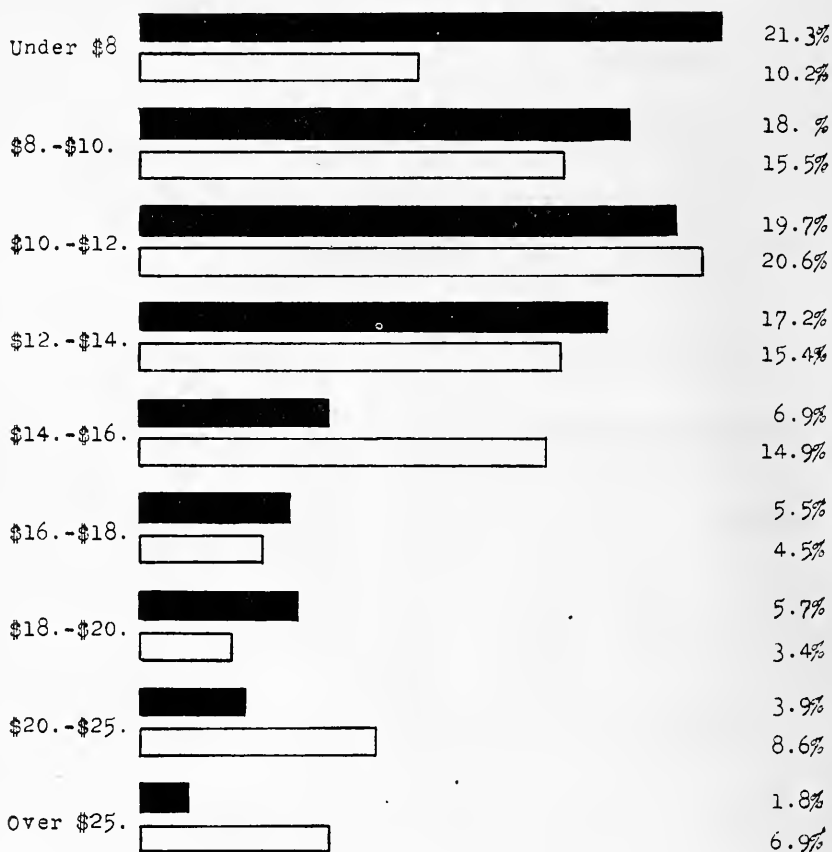
Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Italy.



Solid bar: average weekly wage of 7178 Wage Earners.  
 Hollow bar: average weekly income of 4247 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XV.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Portugal and Portuguese Possessions.

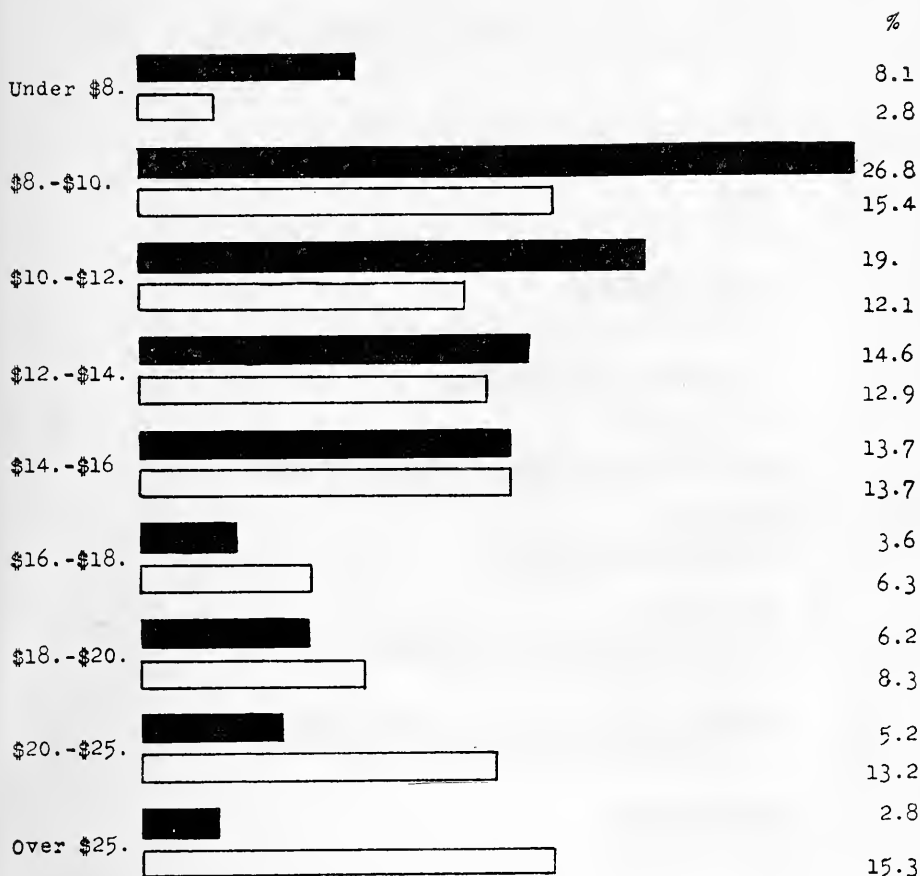


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 983 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 646 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XVI.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Russia.

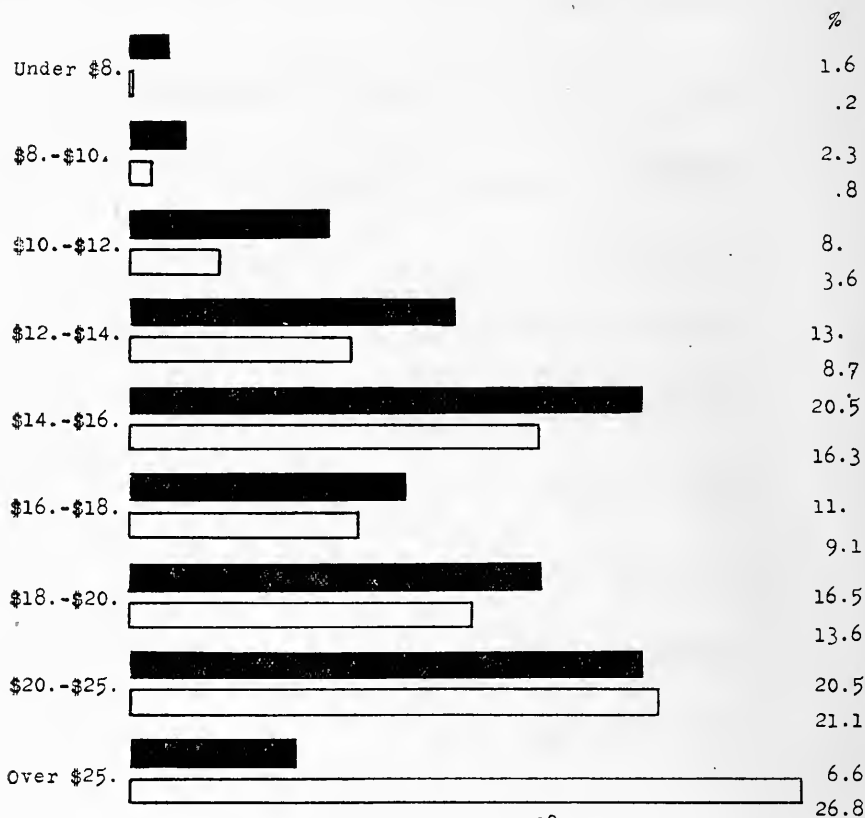


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 1799 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 1157 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XVII.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Scandinavian Countries.

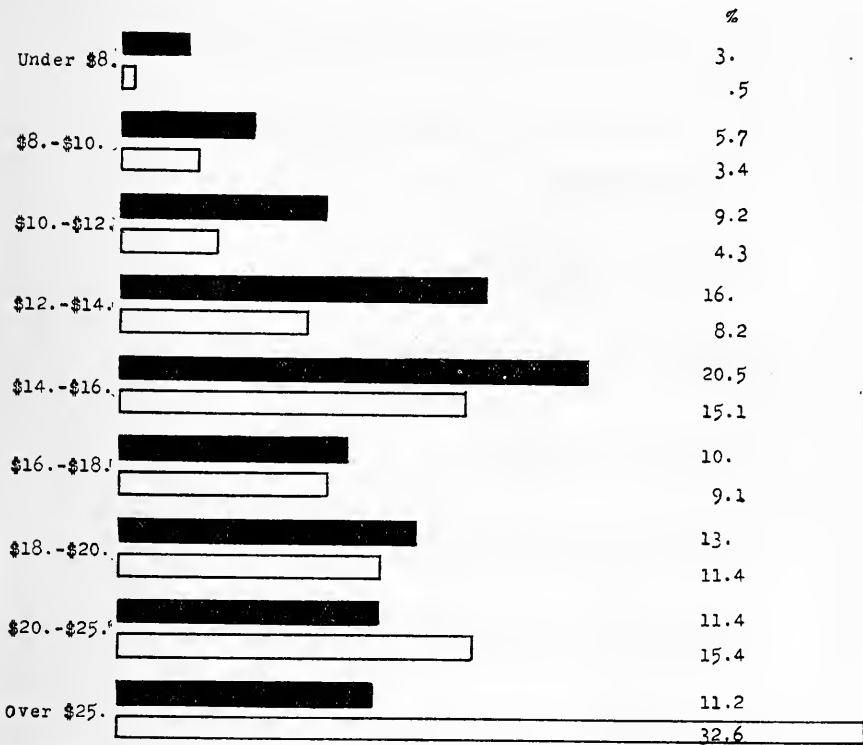


\* Solid Bar: average weekly wage of 1280 Wage Earners.

Hollow Bar: average weekly income of 896 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XVIII.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Scotland.

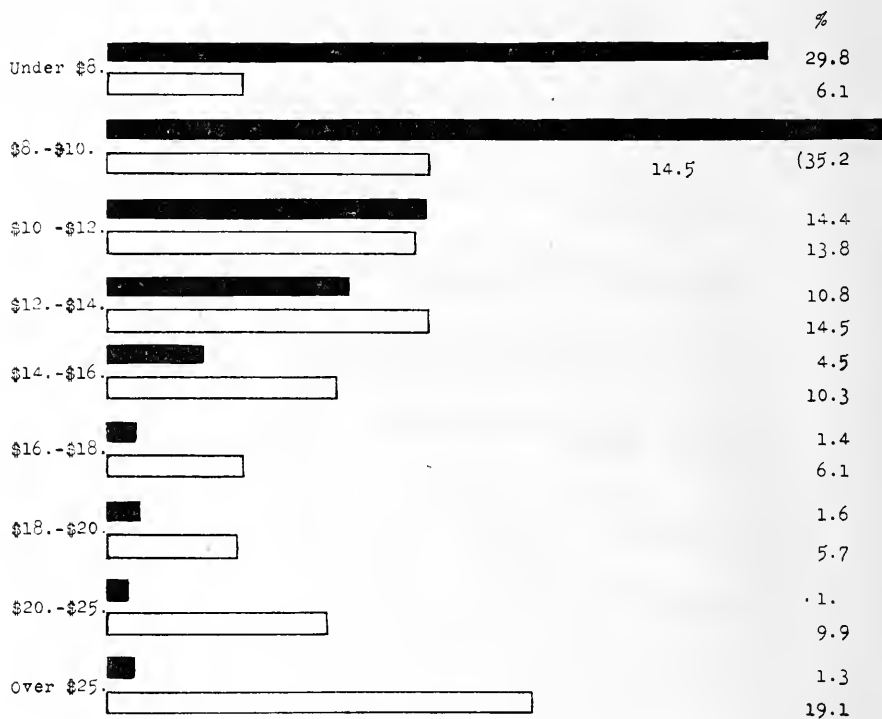


Solid bar: average weekly wage of 601 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 416 Heads of Families.

## PLATE XIX.

Foreign Born White Males: Twenty Years of Age and Over, Born in Turkish Empire.















Solid bar: average weekly wage of 1025 Wage Earners.

Hollow bar: average weekly income of 262 Heads of Families.



## PLATE XX.














## Naturalization by Nationalities.

GERMANY		78%
IRELAND		71%
ENGLAND		69%
SCANDINAVIA		62%
SCOTLAND		55%
CANADA (Other)		51%
CANADA (French)		48%
AUSTRIA		41%
RUSSIA		32%
TURKEY		21%
ITALY		20%
PORTUGAL		14%

Percentage naturalized of total number in United States over five years. (Enumeration by countries where 100 or more males over twenty years of age tabulated).

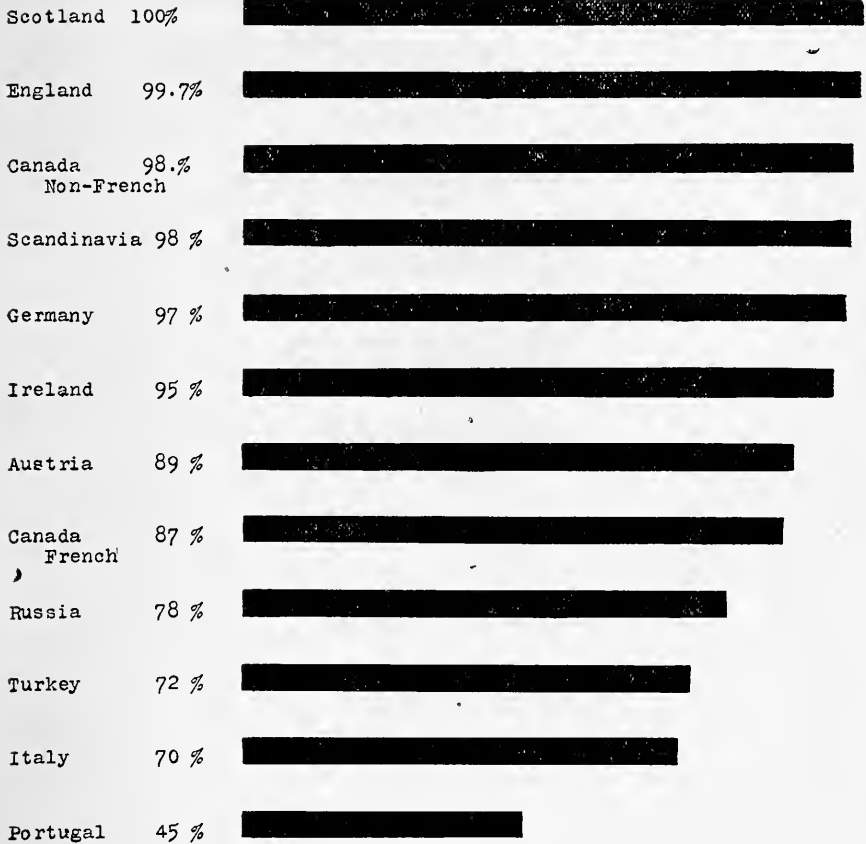
## PLATE XXI.

## Largest Groups by Nationalities in Order of Size.

NATION OF BIRTH	Number	Per Cent		Relative order in num- ber naturalized
ITALY	7178	30.		11
IRELAND	3821	16.		2
ENGLAND	3296	13.5		3
RUSSIA	1799	7.5		9
CANADA (French)	1212	5.5		7
SCANDINAVIA	1280	5.5		4
TURKEY	1025	5.		10
PORTUGAL	983	4.		12
CANADA (Other)	881	3.5		6
SCOTLAND	601	2.5		5
GERMANY	591	2.5		1
AUSTRIA	514	2.		9
OTHERS	636	2.5		
TOTAL	23,817	100.		

## PLATE XXII.

## Literacy by Selected Groups.



The percentage indicates the portion of the group able to read some language.

## PLATE XXIII.

## Relative Size of Families by Selected Groups.



The shaded bar represents the number of heads of families with five or more members in the family. Thus 63.5% of the Italians who are heads of families have families with five or more members; 36.5% of them have families of four or under.

TABLE I.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND, 1900-1915.

NATIVITY.	1900.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Total population.....	428,556 (100%)	480,082 (100%)	542,610 (100%)	595,968 (100%)
Native born.....	294,037 (68.6%)	326,928 (68.1%)	363,469 (67.0%)	409,542 (68.8%)
Foreign born.....	134,519 (31.4%)	153,154 (31.9%)	179,141 (33.0%)	186,344 (31.2%)

TABLE II.—FOREIGN STOCK BY CHIEF NATIONALITIES.

NATIONALITY.	1910. *	1915.
British Isles and Canada† (except Ireland).....	63,021	77,100
Canada (French), France, Belgium.....	65,177	69,594
Ireland.....	73,568	71,610
Italy.....	42,261	61,050
Germany.....	9,048	10,794
Poland.....	‡	15,693
Portugal.....	9,963	18,013
Scandinavian Countries.....	14,208	15,633
Turkey in Asia.....	3,868	5,107

\*The figures for 1910 are obtained by adding the number of foreign born of each group to the number of that group born in the United States of both parents born abroad. The 1915 figures are obtained by adding the number of foreign born to the number native born with foreign born fathers. In the case of the British Isles, Canada, both French and others, and Ireland this difference makes the figures under 1910 somewhat smaller than would be the case were the same basis as for 1915 used. In the other countries there is very little difference, and the ratio may be taken as approximately correct. The reasons for using the different bases lies in the different methods of compiling information by the Federal Census Bureau and by the Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

†Non-French.

‡In the Federal Census of 1910 no figures are given for the Poles alone for Rhode Island.

TABLE III.—FOREIGN BORN BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1900.	1905.	1910.	1915.
*British Isles and Canada (Non-French).....	36,220	38,242	42,162	42,723
Canada (French) France and Belgium.....	31,530	33,152	34,087	31,416
Ireland.....	35,499	32,629	29,715	27,044
Italy.....	8,972	18,014	27,286	33,802
Germany.....	4,359	4,463	4,457	4,227
Poland.....	.....	4,104	.....	9,489
Portugal.....	2,483	5,293	6,068	10,449
Scandinavian Countries.....	6,814	8,162	8,606	8,230
Turkey in Asia.....	214†	1,723†	3,132	3,896

\*Except Ireland.

†In 1900 and 1905 all persons born in the Turkish Empire were enumerated together, consequently the figures for these years include persons born both in European and Asiatic Turkey.

TABLE IV.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total.	Native Born.	Per Cent.	Foreign Born.	Per. Cent.
THE STATE.....	595,986	409,542	68.8	186,344	31.2
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	20,525	13,106	63.9	7,419	36.1
Barrington.....	2,982	2,070	69.4	912	30.6
Bristol.....	10,302	6,350	61.7	3,952	38.3
Warren.....	7,241	4,686	64.8	2,555	35.2
KENT COUNTY.....	38,866	27,823	71.6	11,043	28.4
Coventry.....	5,669	4,423	77.5	1,276	22.5
East Greenwich.....	3,604	2,854	79.4	750	20.6
Warwick.....	13,302	9,882	74.2	3,420	25.7
West Greenwich.....	509	460	90.4	49	9.6
West Warwick.....	15,782	10,234	64.9	5,548	35.1
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	43,865	33,976	77.5	9,889	22.5
Jamestown.....	1,518	1,248	82.3	270	17.7
Little Compton.....	1,382	1,172	84.8	210	15.2
Middletown.....	1,992	1,433	72.0	559	28.0
Newport.....	30,472	23,448	77.0	7,024	23.0
New Shoreham.....	1,414	1,358	96.1	56	3.9
Portsmouth.....	2,678	2,004	74.5	674	25.5
Tiverton.....	4,409	3,313	75.2	1,096	24.8
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	465,937	312,884	67.2	153,053	32.8
Burrillville.....	8,086	5,839	72.2	2,247	27.8
Central Falls.....	23,708	14,412	60.9	9,296	39.1
Cranston.....	26,940	19,491	72.4	7,449	27.6
Cumberland.....	9,929	6,629	66.8	3,300	33.2
East Providence.....	18,584	14,615	78.7	3,969	21.3
Foster.....	1,076	1,017	94.5	59	5.5
Glocester.....	1,491	1,359	91.2	132	8.8
Johnston.....	6,693	4,207	61.4	2,486	38.6
Lincoln.....	10,149	6,099	60.1	4,050	39.9
North Providence.....	6,780	3,839	57.1	2,911	42.9
North Smithfield.....	2,805	2,054	73.6	741	26.4
Pawtucket.....	55,335	36,836	66.6	18,499	33.4
Providence.....	247,660	167,397	67.5	80,263	32.5
Scituate.....	3,342	3,057	91.5	285	8.5
Smithfield.....	3,284	2,104	64.2	1,180	35.8
Woonsocket.....	40,075	23,889	59.7	16,186	40.3
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	26,793	21,853	71.6	4,940	28.4
Charlestown.....	901	797	88.6	103	11.4
Exeter.....	904	843	93.3	61	6.7
Hopkinton.....	2,496	2,239	89.7	257	10.3
Narragansett.....	1,431	1,207	84.4	224	15.6
North Kingstown.....	3,931	3,596	91.2	335	8.8
Richmond.....	1,458	1,224	84.0	234	16.0
South Kingstown.....	5,497	4,784	86.5	713	13.5
Westerly.....	10,175	7,162	70.4	3,013	29.6

TABLE V.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN STOCK BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total.	Native Stock.	Per Cent.	Foreign Stock.	Per Cent.
THE STATE.....	595,986	218,027	36.7	377,959	63.3
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	20,525	6,389	31.2	14,136	68.8
Barrington.....	2,982	1,211	40.6	1,771	59.4
Bristol.....	10,302	3,080	30.0	7,222	70.0
Warren.....	7,241	2,098	29.1	5,143	70.9
KENT COUNTY.....	38,866	15,850	40.8	23,016	59.2
Coventry.....	5,669	3,019	53.3	2,650	46.7
East Greenwich.....	3,604	1,917	53.4	1,687	46.6
Warwick.....	13,302	6,568	49.4	6,734	50.6
West Greenwich.....	509	412	81.4	97	18.6
West Warwick.....	15,782	3,934	25.0	11,848	75.0
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	43,865	21,858	50.6	22,007	49.4
Jamestown.....	1,518	991	65.4	527	34.6
Little Compton.....	1,382	902	65.3	480	34.7
Middletown.....	1,992	923	46.4	1,069	53.6
Newport.....	30,472	14,544	47.8	15,928	52.2
New Shoreham.....	1,414	1,312	92.9	102	7.1
Portsmouth.....	2,678	1,316	49.0	1,362	51.0
Tiverton.....	4,409	1,870	42.4	2,539	57.6
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	465,937	156,910	34.2	309,027	65.8
Burrillville.....	8,086	2,962	36.7	5,123	63.3
Central Falls.....	23,708	4,420	18.8	19,288	81.2
Cranston.....	26,940	12,127	45.1	14,813	54.9
Cumberland.....	9,929	2,736	27.6	7,193	72.4
East Providence.....	18,584	9,495	51.2	9,089	48.8
Foster.....	1,076	955	88.7	121	11.3
Glocester.....	1,491	1,150	77.2	341	22.8
Johnston.....	6,693	1,536	21.5	5,157	78.5
Lincoln.....	10,149	2,141	21.1	8,008	78.9
North Providence.....	6,780	1,622	24.0	5,158	76.0
North Smithfield.....	2,805	1,163	41.6	1,642	58.4
Pawtucket.....	55,335	17,850	32.3	37,485	67.7
Providence.....	247,660	86,062	34.7	161,598	65.3
Scituate.....	3,342	2,666	79.8	676	20.2
Smithfield.....	3,284	1,307	40.0	1,977	60.0
Woonsocket.....	40,075	8,717	21.9	31,358	78.1
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	26,793	17,202	65.6	9,773	36.4
Charlestown.....	901	702	78.0	199	22.0
Exeter.....	904	757	83.8	147	16.2
Hopkinton.....	2,496	1,995	79.2	501	20.8
Narragansett.....	1,431	952	66.7	479	33.3
North Kingstown.....	3,931	3,237	82.1	694	17.9
Richmond.....	1,458	1,007	69.2	451	30.8
South Kingstown.....	5,497	4,007	73.5	1,420	26.5
Westerly.....	10,175	4,293	42.3	5,882	57.7

Native stock as used here means native born of native born fathers.

Foreign stock means foreign born and native born of foreign born fathers.

TABLE VI.—FOREIGN BORN IN RHODE ISLAND BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1915.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	British Isles,* Canada.	Canada (Fr.), France, Belgium.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Portugal.	Scandinavian Countries.	Turkey in Asia.
THE STATE.....	42,723	31,416	4,227	27,044	33,802	9,489	10,449	8,230	3,896
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	772	1,057	129	645	2,238	594	1,668	87	82
Barrington.....	173	22	25	120	517	6	11	36	.....
Bristol.....	311	280	55	356	1,379	124	1,333	20	10
Warren.....	292	755	49	169	342	464	324	31	72
KENT COUNTY.....	1,838	3,593	173	745	1,661	846	759	1,167	20
Coventry.....	166	630	15	50	117	256	.....	21	.....
East Greenwich.....	161	50	15	110	178	14	5	201	1
Warwick.....	925	428	91	289	736	21	157	684	16
West Greenwich.....	5	10	.....	5	2	23	.....	3	.....
West Warwick.....	601	2,475	52	291	628	532	597	258	3
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	2,051	392	300	2,458	563	133	2,428	620	60
Jamestown.....	40	.....	10	42	7	2	121	7	.....
Little Compton.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	178	2	.....
Middletown.....	39	1	14	63	14	.....	396	5	1
Newport.....	1,559	199	254	2,261	534	122	657	580	54
New Shoreham.....	21	3	2	5	2	.....	3	12	3
Portsmouth.....	96	9	7	31	.....	1	510	8	.....
Tiverton.....	266	180	13	47	6	8	563	6	2
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	36,447	26,085	3,514	22,716	27,427	8,330	5,580	6,481	3,698
Burrillville.....	513	1,091	31	236	119	59	5	19	23
Central Falls.....	2,520	2,911	44	974	26	1,658	7	86	768
Cranston.....	1,698	450	331	871	2,233	80	257	1,401	82
Cumberland.....	1,407	464	51	739	11	490	2	31	3
East Providence.....	980	159	82	520	307	43	1,097	540	68
Foster.....	23	13	7	2	2	.....	1	4	.....
Glocester.....	41	46	9	7	1	.....	1	19	.....
Johnston.....	806	154	53	74	1,269	14	25	13	45
Lincoln.....	1,117	1,826	53	299	204	184	24	63	6
North Providence.....	1,319	426	75	120	809	13	29	3	.....
North Smithfield.....	81	381	18	83	33	49	72	509	443
Pawtucket.....	8,080	3,463	544	2,979	939	579	225	3,965	2,118
Providence.....	16,229	4,352	2,013	14,586	20,563	2,958	3,737	8	8
Scituate.....	87	106	13	28	12	.....	17	16	.....
Smithfield.....	335	438	20	61	176	36	64	145	134
Woonsocket.....	1,201	9,805	170	937	773	2,167	17	.....	.....
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	1,614	289	111	480	1,863	186	14	133	36
Charlestown.....	29	8	7	15	25	.....	1	16	1
Exeter.....	23	11	.....	6	5	2	2	2	.....
Hopkinton.....	126	29	8	22	12	41	.....	14	.....
Narragansett.....	62	8	11	58	25	11	1	13	19
North Kingstown.....	130	51	8	79	27	1	2	28	.....
Richmond.....	105	18	10	15	4	67	.....	6	.....
South Kingstown.....	244	37	17	101	257	1	4	28	3
Westerly.....	895	127	50	184	1,508	63	4	26	13

\*Excluding Ireland, and including non-French Canadian.



TABLE VII.—NATIVE BORN WITH FOREIGN BORN FATHERS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FATHERS, 1915.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	British Isles,* Canada.	Canada (Fr.) France, Belgium.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Portugal.	Scandinavian Countries.	Turkey in Asia.
THE STATE.....	34,796	38,178	6,567	44,566	27,248	6,204	7,564	7,403	1,211
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	633	1,350	228	1,124	1,545	478	1,165	45	35
Barrington.....	181	27	65	107	457	12	17	6	.....
Bristol.....	262	312	106	669	882	.....	924	106	11
Warren.....	192	1,011	57	348	196	466	224	57	24
KENT COUNTY.....	1,474	4,709	295	1,768	1,101	616	385	1,248	11
Coventry.....	147	651	21	97	100	242	1	9	.....
East Greenwich.....	118	86	33	263	101	12	.....	271	1
Warwick.....	639	509	155	514	471	3	100	688	5
West Greenwich.....	3	20	.....	4	.....	6	.....	7	.....
West Warwick.....	507	3,443	86	890	429	353	284	273	5
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	3,114	543	847	4,426	567	119	2,251	729	16
Jamestown.....	55	2	23	44	3	111	111	1	2
Little Compton.....	46	3	.....	13	.....	.....	224	1	2
Middletown.....	97	8	23	45	7	2	373	3	1
Newport.....	2,561	210	763	4,141	557	90	368	588	11
New Shoreham.....	17	.....	13	5	.....	.....	3	13	.....
Portsmouth.....	125	2	9	54	.....	6	535	10	.....
Tiverton.....	313	318	15	124	.....	21	637	13	.....
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	28,154	31,244	5,018	36,151	22,575	4,914	3,751	5,261	1,136
Burrillville.....	1,215	1,307	53	752	104	51	12	27	24
Central Falls.....	1,497	5,225	60	1,931	12	856	1	.....	153
Cranston.....	1,510	492	452	1,501	2,038	77	126	720	62
Cumberland.....	1,208	613	59	1,567	14	420	6	20	2
East Providence.....	1,064	269	204	1,285	299	34	1,223	611	24
Foster.....	32	7	3	14	3	.....	.....	4	.....
Glocester.....	58	81	15	16	1	.....	.....	25	.....
Johnston.....	515	251	57	225	1,505	15	22	18	.....
Lincoln.....	600	1,972	44	1,093	105	86	18	16	.....
North Providence.....	414	595	105	267	730	4	17	66	.....
North Smithfield.....	104	480	33	170	18	26	55	12	.....
Pawtucket.....	5,168	4,450	15	6,465	654	384	154	530	129
Providence.....	13,397	5,460	3,026	28,361	16,614	2,111	2,043	3,060	687
Scituate.....	88	162	13	78	37	.....	20	13	2
Smithfield.....	169	287	22	128	90	32	44	22	.....
Woonsocket.....	1,115	9,593	157	2,298	251	818	10	157	53
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	1,419	352	190	1,097	1,460	77	12	120	13
Charlestown.....	36	4	8	21	18	.....	.....	9	.....
Exeter.....	32	22	6	22	3	2	1	1	.....
Hopkinton.....	109	32	12	43	8	17	.....	15	.....
Narragansett.....	66	10	29	113	16	.....	1	1	4
North Kingstown.....	129	64	16	122	10	.....	.....	16	.....
Richmond.....	101	27	6	39	3	19	.....	2	.....
South Kingstown.....	197	67	32	198	187	.....	6	11	1
Westerly.....	749	126	81	539	1,213	38	4	65	8

TABLE VIII.—PRINCIPAL RACIAL GROUPS BY CITIES AND TOWNS, 1915.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	ENGLISH SPEAKING.		FRENCH.		MEDITER- RANEAN.		GERMANIC.	
	Native Born, Foreign Father.	Foreign Born.	Native Born, Foreign Father.	Foreign Born.	Native Born, Foreign Father.	Foreign Born.	Native Born, Foreign Father.	Foreign Born.
THE STATE.....	88,108	69,670	38,178	31,416	38,360	45,888	15,339	14,424
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	1,848	1,332	1,350	1,057	282	236	2,684	3,920
Barrington.....	288	281	27	22	455	529	57	56
Bristol.....	992	608	312	280	1,810	2,717	112	79
Warren.....	568	434	1,011	755	419	674	113	101
KENT COUNTY.....	2,693	2,585	4,709	3,593	1,491	2,458	1,519	1,443
Coventry.....	244	216	651	630	101	117	33	48
East Greenwich.....	406	252	86	50	101	192	304	218
Warwick.....	1,342	1,215	509	428	574	899	802	817
West Greenwich.....	7	10	20	10	.....	2	7	3
West Warwick.....	1,397	892	3,443	2,475	716	1,248	373	357
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	7,641	4,422	543	392	4,209	3,289	1,353	1,119
Jamestown.....	100	83	2	.....	110	133	46	34
Little Compton.....	59	28	3	.....	270	179	1	2
Middletown.....	142	122	8	1	381	410	26	20
Newport.....	6,702	3,823	210	199	2,168	1,471	1,206	1,009
New Shoreham.....	22	26	.....	3	8	10	27	13
Portsmouth.....	179	127	2	9	534	513	19	19
Tiverton.....	437	313	318	180	738	573	28	22
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	74,192	59,244	31,244	26,085	27,511	34,321	11,842	11,336
Burrillville.....	1,969	749	1,307	1,091	117	125	124	170
Central Falls.....	3,314	3,496	5,225	2,911	12	49	83	143
Cranston.....	3,008	2,572	492	450	2,038	2,538	1,510	1,529
Cumberland.....	2,773	2,152	613	464	20	15	63	136
East Providence.....	2,341	1,511	269	159	1,561	1,407	831	674
Foster.....	46	25	7	13	3	3	7	21
Glocester.....	74	32	81	46	1	2	43	32
Johnston.....	740	880	251	154	1,526	1,296	99	108
Lincoln.....	1,693	1,616	1,972	1,826	126	268	72	96
North Providence.....	681	1,439	595	426	751	839	196	149
North Smithfield.....	274	164	480	381	71	108	50	38
Pawtucket.....	11,642	11,064	4,450	3,463	889	1,431	1,376	1,163
Providence.....	41,746	30,879	5,460	4,352	18,844	25,063	7,064	6,487
Scituate.....	166	115	162	106	37	29	20	21
Smithfield.....	297	396	287	438	134	240	28	38
Woonsocket.....	3,475	2,138	9,593	9,805	260	900	266	541
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	2,505	2,096	352	289	1,465	1,898	343	290
Charlestown.....	57	45	4	8	18	26	17	23
Exeter.....	54	29	22	11	4	7	7	2
Hopkinton.....	152	148	32	29	8	12	27	26
Narragansett.....	179	120	10	8	15	38	37	26
North Kingstown.....	251	209	64	51	10	29	34	38
Richmond.....	140	120	27	18	3	4	9	17
South Kingstown.....	395	345	67	37	192	263	55	54
Westerly.....	1,287	1,080	126	127	1,214	1,519	157	104

TABLE IX.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN PROVIDENCE BY WARDS,  
1910 AND 1915.

WARDS.		Total.	NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
			Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
City .....	1915	247,660	167,397	67.5	80,263	32.5
	1910	224,326	148,023	65.9	76,690	34.1
Ward 1 .....	1915	22,787	14,951	65.6	7,836	34.4
	1910	20,908	14,505	69.3	6,403	30.7
Ward 2 .....	1915	23,838	16,939	71.1	6,899	28.9
	1910	19,626	14,314	72.9	5,312	27.1
Ward 3 .....	1915	31,359	17,118	54.6	13,241	45.4
	1910	27,730	15,344	55.0	12,386	45.0
Ward 4 .....	1915	19,854	13,299	67.3	6,555	32.7
	1910	19,803	13,370	67.1	6,433	32.9
Ward 5 .....	1915	22,924	15,830	69.0	7,094	31.0
	1910	21,813	14,627	67.1	7,186	32.9
Ward 6 .....	1915	25,564	20,335	79.5	5,229	20.5
	1910	21,869	17,100	78.2	4,769	21.8
Ward 7 .....	1915	19,386	15,444	78.6	3,942	21.4
	1910	18,225	15,298	78.3	3,927	21.7
Ward 8 .....	1915	27,395	18,472	67.4	8,923	32.6
	1910	23,830	15,362	64.5	8,468	35.5
Ward 9 .....	1915	30,890	17,307	56.0	13,583	44.0
	1910	28,451	15,103	53.0	13,348	47.0
Ward 10 .....	1915	23,654	15,923	67.3	7,731	32.7
	1910	22,071	14,000	63.4	8,071	36.6

TABLE X.—POPULATION ELEMENTS IN PROVIDENCE BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS.

GROUPS.	FOREIGN BORN.		NATIVE BORN. FOREIGN FATHERS.		FOREIGN STOCK.	
	Number.	Per Cent. Total Population.	Number.	Per Cent. Total Population.	Number.	Per Cent. Total.
English speaking . . . . .	30,879	12.5	41,746	16.8	72,625	29.3
Mediterranean (no French) . . . . .	25,063	10.1	18,884	7.6	43,947	17.7
Germanic . . . . .	6,487	2.7	7,064	2.9	13,551	5.6
Hebrew . . . . .	8,253	3.3	6,190	2.5	14,443	5.8
French . . . . .	4,352	1.8	5,460	2.2	9,812	4.0
Slavic . . . . .	1,424	0.6	1,308	0.5	2,732	1.1
Others . . . . .	3,805	1.5	683	.3	4,488	1.8
Total . . . . .	80,263	32.5	81,335	32.8	161,598	65.3

English speaking as here used includes those born in the British Isles, Canada, excluding, French-Canadians, and Australia. The ethnic groups of the British Isles are thus combined into a single language group.

By Mediterranean is meant those born in Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain, the West Indies and South America. Since, as may be seen from other tables, a very small number is enumerated under other countries than Italy and Portugal, the error resulting from the possible inclusion of other than Mediterranean stock in those born in the West Indies and South America is negligible.

Germanic includes those from Germany, Austria, and the Scandinavian countries. In the case of both Austria and Germany, Hebrews and certain Slavs are found.

Under Hebrew are included all those born in Romania and Russia, outside of Russian Poland. Since there is a comparatively small number of Slavs (except Poles) coming to Rhode Island from the Russian Empire, it is safe to assume that practically all included under this heading are Hebrews. (See comments on tables for whole State.)

French include French Canadians, those born in France and in Belgium.

TABLE XI.—FOREIGN STOCK IN PROVIDENCE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

COUNTRY BY BIRTH.	FOREIGN BORN.		NATIVE BORN. FOREIGN FATHERS.		FOREIGN STOCK.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Canada, (French).....	3,796	1.6	4,752	1.9*	8,548	3.5*
Canada, other.....	3,784	1.6	1,939	0.8	5,723	2.4
England.....	10,335	4.2	9,023	3.6	19,358	7.8
Germany.....	2,013	0.8	3,026	1.2	5,039	2.0
Ireland.....	14,586	5.8	28,361	11.5	42,947	17.3
Italy.....	20,563	8.3	16,614	6.7	37,177	15.0
Poland†.....	2,958	1.2	2,111	0.8	5,089	2.0
Portugal.....	3,737	1.6	2,043	0.8	5,780	2.4
Russia‡.....	6,308	2.5	4,673	1.9	10,981	4.4
Scandinavia.....	4,030	1.7	3,060	1.2	7,090	2.9
Scotland.....	2,034	0.8	2,340	0.9	4,374	1.7
Turkey in Asia.....	2,118	0.9	687	0.2	2,805	1.1
All Others.....	4,001	1.5	2,706	1.3	6,707	2.8
Total.....	80,263	32.5	81,335	32.8	161,598	65.3

\*Per cent. of total population of city.

†Austrian, German and Russian.

‡Except Poland.

TABLE XII.—FOREIGN BORN BY WARDS.

WARDS.	Austria.	Canada (Fr.).	Canada (Other)	England.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Ireland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Turkey in Asia.	Turkey in Europe.
The City.....	1915 1,167	3,796	3,784	*10,411	382	2,013	456	14,586	20,563	3,737	46,308	2,037	4,030	2,123	153
.....	1910 1,574	4,494	4,295	10,451	363	2,075	451	15,798	17,305	2,190	7,440	2,105	3,598	1,751	389
Ward 1.....	1915 40	60	387	*398	42	87	45	2,414	26	3,278	4255	129	321	78	4
.....	1910 29	61	430	364	34	90	57	2,453	11	1,961	167	131	299	53	20
Ward 2.....	1915 153	137	437	*632	16	107	45	1,819	33	35	11,579	173	299	152	11
.....	1910 122	208	408	589	9	116	27	1,839	26	23	1,327	132	238	71	48
Ward 3.....	1915 155	203	315	*1,266	42	192	25	1,405	5,028	39	12,400	239	330	684	31
.....	1910 338	164	371	1,277	23	204	53	1,506	3,929	23	2,983	291	349	583	46
Ward 4.....	1915 67	375	465	*774	64	140	274	1,032	1,519	194	†133	207	477	344	34
.....	1910 55	414	609	*683	64	215	263	1,209	1,434	22	214	224	461	216	140
Ward 5.....	1915 516	204	383	*606	18	194	22	1,735	332	78	†1,432	135	749	56	9
.....	1910 562	263	491	579	21	193	17	2,006	208	29	1,396	131	872	84	14
Ward 6.....	1915 53	126	592	*1,382	9	317	7	1,117	50	26	†150	164	1,024	25	9
.....	1910 46	128	568	1,430	10	285	.....	982	43	25	94	166	750	10	6
Ward 7.....	1915 45	466	348	*918	28	278	3	955	35	18	†56	182	340	137	15
.....	1910 63	478	376	820	20	305	1	989	37	9	62	154	232	165	21
Ward 8.....	1915 67	940	344	*2,182	37	330	15	1,270	2,373	31	†132	285	72	72	6
.....	1910 115	1,153	343	2,236	53	373	2	1,325	1,826	31	553	262	61	32	2
Ward 9.....	1915 14	61	238	*334	308	99	61	916	10,384	23	†53	143	87	537	25
.....	1910 40	349	312	606	54	123	18	1,247	9,478	27	148	145	57	508	89
Ward 10.....	1915 46	969	360	*1,732	57	157	12	1,923	582	15	†58	377	331	34	9
.....	1910 204	1,276	387	1,867	65	171	13	2,242	313	40	496	469	279	29	3

\*Including those born in Wales. The Federal census of 1910, while reporting 107 persons born in Wales does not distribute them by wards.

†For 1915 figures given for those born in Russia exclude those born in Russian Poland, while those for 1910 include all born in the Russian Empire; for 1910 the figures under Russia practically mean Russian Jews and Poles, for 1915, Russian Jews alone; the other peoples coming from the Russian Empire in the period were very few in number.

TABLE XIII.—FOREIGN BORN IN PROVIDENCE BY SEXES AND COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

Wards	Sex.	Total Foreign.	Australia.	Austria.	Belgium.	Canada (Fr.).	Canada (Other).	China, Japan.	West Indies.	England, Wales.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Holland.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Turkey in Asia.	Turkey in Europe.
The City.	Males.....	40,725	41	606	102	1,821	1,501	159	70	5,008	188	1,018	342	87	71	5,716	11,725	1,546	2,375	192	3,302	940	1,935	1,569	107
	Females....	39,538	23	561	72	1,975	2,283	7	53	4,403	194	995	114	72	66	8,870	8,838	1,412	1,392	182	3,006	1,097	2,095	554	46
Ward 1..	Males.....	3,669	7	20	2	27	123	9	28	170	17	41	31	9	1	718	14	16	2,056	11	133	35	83	44	1
	Females....	4,167	3	20	.....	33	264	1	13	228	25	46	14	6	1	1,696	13	13	1,222	19	122	94	238	31	1
Ward 2..	Males.....	2,732	.....	75	.....	72	147	5	5	305	6	45	35	5	3	651	19	176	14	39	820	72	87	126	7
	Females....	3,397	2	78	2	65	290	1	6	327	10	62	10	7	7	1,168	14	176	21	28	759	101	212	26	2
Ward 3..	Males.....	9,096	.....	81	1	88	145	8	2	603	20	108	19	10	9	617	2,760	317	21	44	1,200	110	184	592	21
	Females....	6,145	1	74	2	115	170	.....	3	663	22	84	6	4	9	788	2,268	280	18	45	1,170	129	146	92	10
Ward 4..	Males.....	3,977	3	37	1	186	211	99	6	440	34	168	204	33	20	479	952	47	176	10	82	127	305	290	29
	Females....	2,578	.....	30	1	189	254	1	1	334	30	72	70	32	5	553	567	30	18	2	51	80	172	54	5
Ward 5..	Males.....	3,406	1	273	.....	102	133	11	3	273	12	85	16	4	8	704	205	181	46	78	740	57	378	39	6
	Females....	3,688	2	243	.....	102	250	2	1	333	6	109	6	1	10	1,031	127	169	32	78	692	78	371	17	3
Ward 6..	Males.....	2,391	24	27	3	56	232	3	7	694	6	147	5	11	2	420	31	19	12	8	86	71	489	14	5
	Females....	2,838	8	26	5	70	360	2	10	688	3	170	2	12	6	697	19	21	14	7	64	93	535	11	4
Ward 7..	Males.....	1,804	1	22	4	197	134	5	12	433	16	136	2	5	15	396	29	8	11	.....	28	83	167	77	9
	Females....	2,138	1	23	3	269	204	.....	12	485	12	142	1	5	12	559	6	10	7	3	28	99	173	60	6
Ward 8..	Males.....	4,366	1	34	10	481	133	7	.....	1,003	15	156	12	3	4	525	1,417	260	19	1	63	138	24	38	3
	Females....	4,507	4	33	8	456	211	.....	2	1,179	22	174	3	3	1	745	1,156	224	12	.....	69	147	48	34	3
Ward 9..	Males.....	7,520	.....	13	11	50	72	5	4	30	60	10	4	4	2	378	5,965	54	.....	.....	28	74	45	322	16
	Females....	6,063	.....	1	12	11	166	.....	2	91	78	39	51	2	1	538	4,419	51	11	.....	25	69	42	215	9
Ward 10.	Males.....	3,764	4	24	70	462	171	6	3	844	32	72	10	3	7	828	333	408	8	.....	32	173	173	19	8
	Females....	3,967	1	22	40	507	189	.....	3	888	25	85	2	.....	8	1,095	249	429	7	.....	26	204	158	15	1

TABLE XIV.—FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES, IN PROVIDENCE, TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Total.	Unemployed, Mar. 1, 1915.	Under \$8.00.	\$8 to \$10.	\$10 to \$12.	\$12 to \$14.	\$14 to \$16.	\$16 to \$18.	\$18 to \$20.	\$20 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Austria . . . . .	514	94	48	99	91	92	70	27	39	27	21
Belgium . . . . .	78	4	1	12	29	6	7	2	5	12	4
Canada, (French) . . . . .	1,212	140	29	73	116	200	309	119	154	170	42
Canada, other . . . . .	881	98	14	24	36	93	216	79	135	160	124
Denmark . . . . .	39	7	1	3	2	1	5	6	7	10	4
England . . . . .	3,296	439	57	181	323	517	805	305	415	368	325
France . . . . .	104	18	3	13	10	25	22	3	7	12	9
Germany . . . . .	591	38	13	26	33	87	126	48	74	83	101
Greece . . . . .	182	33	31	44	41	33	18	4	3	4	4
Holland . . . . .	30	3	2	3	1	3	13	2	4	2	....
Ireland . . . . .	3,821	662	112	288	605	803	786	326	345	374	182
Italy . . . . .	7,178	2,037	1,327	2,312	1,756	847	517	138	151	98	32
Norway . . . . .	103	16	3	2	8	12	13	12	17	21	15
Portugal . . . . .	983	203	210	179	194	170	69	51	54	38	18
Roumania . . . . .	53	10	3	8	5	7	10	2	6	8	4
Russia . . . . .	1,799	338	146	483	343	263	244	66	111	94	49
Scotland . . . . .	601	98	18	34	55	96	123	60	78	70	67
South America . . . . .	20	8	3	2	3	2	5	2	....	3	....
Spain . . . . .	17	2	2	3	7	2	1	1	1	....	....
Sweden . . . . .	1,138	130	17	24	92	153	245	123	187	232	65
Switzerland . . . . .	39	1	2	....	4	3	7	1	4	8	10
Turkey . . . . .	1,025	246	306	361	148	111	46	14	16	10	13
Wales . . . . .	24	2	....	1	....	2	5	3	6	4	3
West Indies . . . . .	39	6	....	5	8	8	9	3	3	3	....
Other Countries . . . . .	50	8	8	6	5	7	7	2	8	7	....



TABLE XV.—FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES, IN PROVIDENCE, TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. AVERAGE WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Total Heads of Families.	Under \$8.	\$8 to \$10.	\$10 to \$12.	\$12 to \$14.	\$14 to \$16.	\$16 to \$18.	\$18 to \$20.	\$20 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Austria.....	333	17	43	45	60	41	22	33	32	40
Belgium.....	48	.....	8	12	3	4	3	4	8	6
Canada, (Freuch).....	897	7	34	51	104	174	79	94	151	203
Canada, other .....	643	5	12	16	61	102	59	81	125	182
Denmark.....	30	.....	2	.....	1	4	4	6	6	7
England.....	2,533	15	94	184	290	449	228	283	373	617
France.....	69	1	8	2	10	10	5	5	8	20
Germany.....	441	4	14	15	40	69	34	50	75	140
Greece.....	55	4	12	7	9	8	1	2	4	7
Holland.....	24	1	.....	1	1	10	1	2	5	3
Ireland.....	2,745	29	130	235	370	407	194	250	554	676
Italy.....	4,274	856	881	544	437	471	246	277	255	307
Norway.....	80	1	.....	2	5	5	10	10	18	29
Portugal.....	646	66	100	133	99	96	29	22	56	45
Roumania.....	35	.....	.....	2	4	8	2	2	7	10
Russia.....	1,159	33	178	140	150	160	73	96	153	176
Scotland.....	416	2	14	18	34	63	38	47	64	136
South America.....	7	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Spain.....	13	2	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Sweden.....	786	1	5	30	72	137	67	105	165	204
Switzerland.....	25	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	5	13
Turkey.....	262	16	38	36	38	27	16	15	26	50
Wales.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	9
West Indies.....	27	.....	1	4	2	6	4	5	2	3
Other Countries.....	29	2	4	2	2	1	1	6	5	6

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATIONS BY SELECTED GROUPS, FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES, IN PROVIDENCE, TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

OCCUPATIONS.	Austria.	Canada (Fr.).	Canada (Other)	England.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Turkey.
Agents and Sales people...	20	43	64	171	26	100	83	22	107	35	15	22
Agricultural pursuits.....	3	2	1	15	2	104	91	22	7	11	15	4
Apparel, Workers on.....	33	9	9	8	11	25	324	11	102	....	21	20
Building trades.....	23	247	117	200	33	237	568	77	90	51	224	7
Clerical Work.....	....	6	18	67	15	49	35	1	16	11	7	3
Domestic and Personal service.....	38	81	71	221	48	266	399	48	31	29	39	82
Food and kindred products.	18	28	29	70	51	84	303	169	65	18	21	30
Jewelry, gold and silver workers.....	74	86	57	454	106	208	479	19	188	34	171	107
Laborers.....	49	30	7	46	9	580	1,641	90	86	11	....	98
Liquor and beverages.....	24	10	9	27	40	244	190	8	47	1	8	2
Lumber and its manufacture.....	10	34	13	35	12	38	41	25	11	4	13	16
Manufactures, baser metals	60	183	192	808	73	630	871	135	400	189	446	456
Manufactures, textiles...	110	238	48	803	118	408	1,435	19	511	112	10	104
Manufactures, miscellaneous.....	15	36	50	128	14	248	171	95	108	15	28	30
Printing and publishing...	4	4	10	24	3	9	12	2	12	6	1	5
Transportation.....	15	92	126	131	15	503	473	211	49	33	76	33
Miscellaneous.....	18	83	60	88	15	90	62	39	69	41	43	6
Total.....	514	1,212	881	3,296	591	3,821	7,178	983	1,799	601	1,138	1,025

TABLE XVII.—RESIDENCE AND NATURALIZATION, CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Total.	Naturalized.	YEARS IN UNITED STATES.			Naturalized.	Eligible to Naturalization.	Per Cent.
			Under Five.	Five to Ten.	Over Ten.			
Austria.....	514	161	122	136	256	143	392	41
Belgium.....	78	14	32	24	22	14	46	30
Canada, (French).....	1,212	564	35	104	1,073	425	1,177	48
Canada, other.....	881	417	62	75	744	403	819	51
Denmark.....	39	25	2	4	33	24	37	68
England.....	3,296	2,072	285	534	2,477	1,664	3,011	69
France.....	104	42	10	20	74	40	94	45
Germany.....	591	419	51	50	490	394	540	78
Greece.....	182	12	80	73	29	5	102	12
Holland.....	30	10	1	14	15	9	29	33
Ireland.....	3,821	2,538	238	393	3,190	2,423	3,583	71
Italy.....	7,178	1,283	1,177	1,856	4,145	1,158	6,001	20
Norway.....	103	64	7	11	85	58	96	66
Portugal.....	983	104	270	221	492	102	723	14
Roumania.....	53	21	9	12	32	15	44	48
Russia.....	1,799	453	418	526	855	325	1,381	32
Scotland.....	601	308	49	85	467	293	552	55
South America.....	20	6	2	2	16	6	18	33
Spain.....	17	2	4	8	5	2	13	15
Sweden.....	1,138	638	105	188	855	575	1,033	62
Switzerland.....	39	21	3	4	32	21	36	60
Turkey.....	1,025	99	55	268	202	87	470	21
West Indies.....	39	18	.....	9	30	18	39	46
Other Countries.....	50	18	7	18	25	11	43	41

\*Percentage naturalized of number five years or more in the United States; i. e., presumably eligible to naturalization.

TABLE XVIII.—LITERACY AND CIVIL STATUS, CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	LITERACY.				CIVIL STATUS.			RELIGION.			
	Read.		Write.		Naturalized.	First Papers.	Aliens.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Jewish.	Other.
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Austria.....	456	58	448	66	161	70	283	66	272	162	14
Belgium.....	53	25	44	34	14	10	54	8	66	4	.....
Canada, (French).....	1,057	155	1,032	180	564	53	595	46	1,166	.....	.....
Canada, others.....	873	8	859	22	417	73	391	570	311	.....	.....
Denmark.....	38	1	38	1	25	6	8	35	3	1	.....
England.....	3,288	8	3,274	22	2,072	370	854	2,708	561	9	18
France.....	97	7	93	11	42	14	48	35	68	.....	1
Germany.....	573	18	566	25	419	48	124	436	135	17	3
Greece.....	138	44	136	46	12	15	155	9	173	.....	.....
Holland.....	30	.....	29	1	10	9	11	20	10	.....	.....
Ireland.....	3,722	99	3,673	148	2,538	308	975	195	3,624	.....	2
Italy.....	5,050	2,128	3,541	3,637	1,283	1,296	4,599	20	7,158	.....	.....
Norway.....	103	.....	102	1	64	6	33	98	5	.....	.....
Portugal.....	441	542	437	546	104	43	836	7	972	.....	4
Roumania.....	52	1	52	1	21	15	17	.....	.....	53	.....
Russia.....	1,412	387	1,365	434	453	350	996	25	932	840	2
Scotland.....	601	.....	601	.....	308	65	228	459	142	.....	.....
South America.....	18	2	17	3	6	2	12	2	14	2	2
Spain.....	14	3	13	4	2	.....	15	2	15	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1,117	21	1,102	36	638	161	339	1,108	20	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	39	.....	39	.....	21	7	11	23	16	.....	.....
Turkey.....	740	285	714	311	99	36	890	176	518	3	328
Wales.....	24	.....	24	.....	18	3	3	21	3	.....	.....
West Indies.....	37	2	37	2	18	5	16	23	16	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	48	2	47	3	18	4	28	27	15	3	5

TABLE XIX.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.			RELATIONSHIP.			NUMBER IN FAMILY.					
		Married.	Single.	Widower.	Head.	Relative.	Boarder.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six or Over.
Austria.....	514	373	134	7	333	68	113	7	42	65	82	44	93
Belgium.....	78	58	19	1	48	4	26	....	15	15	4	7	7
Canada, (French).....	1,212	926	246	40	897	155	160	13	135	120	167	120	342
Canada, other.....	881	656	207	18	645	106	130	11	147	148	123	94	122
Denmark.....	39	30	8	1	30	5	4	....	9	8	6	2	5
England.....	3,296	2,475	670	151	2,533	409	354	45	509	627	516	364	472
France.....	104	71	31	2	69	9	26	4	17	14	12	12	12
Germany.....	591	447	123	21	441	44	106	7	115	111	83	61	64
Greece.....	182	85	97	....	55	13	114	8	14	11	9	6	7
Holland.....	30	24	6	....	24	4	2	....	6	4	5	4	4
Ireland.....	3,721	2,643	989	189	2,745	422	654	58	453	421	457	422	934
Italy.....	7,178	5,558	1,506	214	4,272	1,268	1,638	88	357	498	621	806	1902
Norway.....	103	80	18	5	80	9	14	....	12	19	15	13	21
Portugal.....	983	734	227	22	646	104	233	12	106	132	122	104	170
Roumania.....	53	36	17	....	35	14	4	....	4	4	10	4	13
Russia.....	1,799	1,416	379	4	1,159	268	372	21	127	219	226	214	352
Scotland.....	601	422	154	25	416	93	92	4	66	95	80	67	104
South America.....	20	7	13	....	7	9	4	....	1	2	1	1	2
Spain.....	17	8	9	....	13	1	3	5	2	2	1	1	2
Sweden.....	1,138	732	378	28	786	105	257	16	150	183	177	103	157
Switzerland.....	39	28	6	5	25	3	11	1	5	9	3	2	5
Turkey.....	1,025	460	558	7	262	118	645	34	34	48	48	35	63
Wales.....	24	18	5	1	18	3	3	1	....	4	8	2	3
West Indies.....	39	31	8	....	27	4	8	....	3	4	10	4	6
Other Countries.....	50	32	18	....	29	4	17	1	7	8	5	5	3

TABLE XX.—RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN RHODE ISLAND.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES.			YEARS IN RHODE ISLAND.		
	Under Five.	Five to Ten.	Over Ten.	Under Five.	Five to Ten.	Over Ten.
Austria.....	122	136	256	163	155	196
Belgium.....	32	24	22	33	25	30
Canada (French).....	35	104	1,073	87	162	963
Canada other.....	62	75	744	114	118	649
Denmark.....	2	4	33	5	9	25
England.....	285	534	2,477	408	511	2,377
France.....	10	20	74	20	22	62
Germany.....	51	50	490	83	69	439
Greece.....	80	73	29	102	61	19
Holland.....	1	14	15	8	12	10
Ireland.....	238	393	3,190	347	373	3,101
Italy.....	1,177	1,856	4,145	1,188	1,916	4,074
Norway.....	7	11	85	14	21	68
Portugal.....	270	221	492	343	231	409
Roumania.....	9	12	32	12	16	25
Russia.....	418	526	855	441	531	627
Scotland.....	49	85	467	86	99	416
South America.....	2	2	16	6	2	12
Spain.....	4	8	5	6	5	6
Sweden.....	1,105	188	855	143	197	798
Switzerland.....	3	4	32	9	7	23
Turkey.....	555	268	202	579	270	176
West Indies.....	.....	9	30	2	10	27
Other Countries.....	7	18	25	12	15	23

TABLE XXI.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS.

	Total.	20 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 and over.
Austria.....	514	226	154	88	29	17
Belgium.....	78	25	33	14	6	.....
Canada (French).....	1,212	259	364	301	194	94
Canada (Other).....	881	196	249	260	122	54
Denmark.....	39	10	8	12	7	2
England.....	3,296	587	928	960	532	289
France.....	104	31	24	28	11	10
Germany.....	591	101	60	143	107	80
Greece.....	182	103	50	25	4	.....
Holland.....	30	9	7	12	1	1
Ireland.....	3,821	616	976	1,241	638	350
Italy.....	7,178	2,053	2,075	1,477	899	674
Norway.....	103	22	21	27	23	10
Portugal.....	983	399	337	162	66	19
Roumania.....	53	22	12	7	6	7
Russia.....	1,799	622	467	508	141	61
Scotland.....	601	125	149	165	114	48
South America.....	20	12	2	4	2	.....
Spain.....	17	7	6	1	3	.....
Sweden.....	1,138	246	418	265	149	60
Switzerland.....	39	9	9	7	10	4
Turkey.....	1,025	376	278	248	114	9
Wales.....	24	9	3	6	4	2
West Indies.....	39	6	11	11	8	3
Other Countries.....	50	19	15	8	6	2

TABLE XXII.—IMMIGRANTS LANDING AT PORT OF PROVIDENCE, 1915, BY DESTINATIONS AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

RACE.	DESTINATION.				
	Rhode Island.	New England not Rhode Island.	New York.	Elsewhere.	Total.
Arabian.....				1	1
Armenian.....	73	199	45	64	381
Berber.....				14	14
English.....				4	4
French.....	1		1	5	7
Greek.....	16	12	3	50	81
German.....				4	4
Italian.....	639	227	35	130	1,031
Jew.....			1		1
Kurdish.....	109	212	1	43	365
Portuguese.....	545	2,410	543	901	4,399
Russian.....		1	1		2
Spanish.....	5		24	294	323
Swiss.....		4		1	5
Syrian.....	68	112	87	244	511
Turk.....	30	76	12	24	142
Total.....	1,486	3,253	753	1,779	7,271

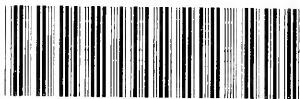
PERCENTAGE BY DESTINATIONS.

ALL.	20.4%	44.8%	1p.3%	24.5%
Armenians.....	19.2%	52.2%	11.9%	16.7%
Italians.....	61.0%	22.0%	4.4%	12.6%
Kurdish.....	30.0%	58.2%		11.8%
Portuguese.....	12.6%	54.8%	12.6%	20.0%
Syrians.....	13.3%	21.9%	17.0%	47.8%
Turks.....	21.2%	53.5%	8.4%	16.9%





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